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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Prog.-Cons. Making Ready

THE organization of the new Progressive Conservative party is proceeding apace. It is now certain that in the electoral contest which will presumably take place this year there will be a real and fighting entry put into the field by a party which, if not identical with the old historic party of Sir John Macdonald—whose name is not often mentioned in the current gatherings,—is at least the inheritor of some of its traditions.

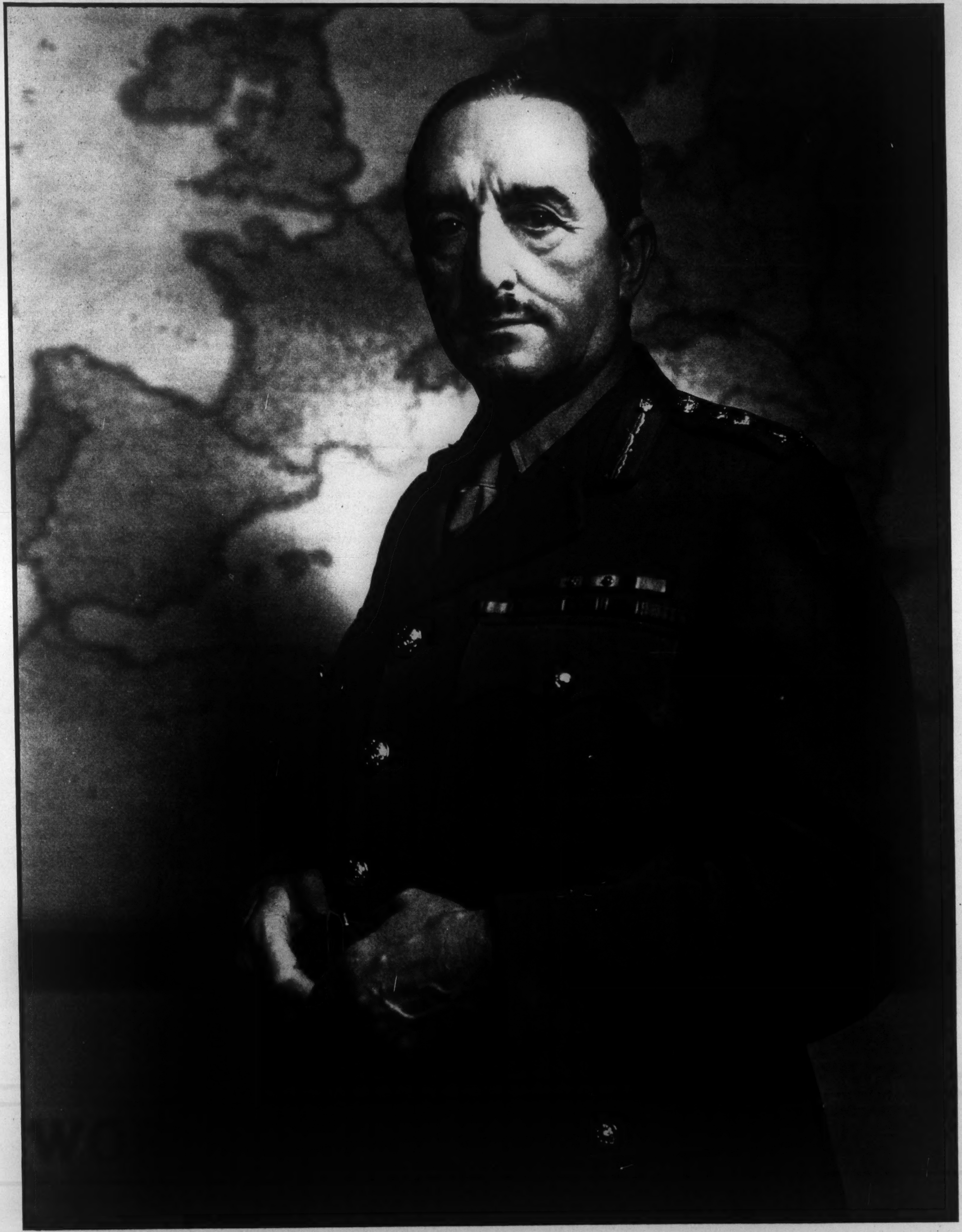
Mr. C. P. McTague is unquestionably one of the ablest and most independent men in our public life today, and has an approach to social-economic problems which is exceptionally tolerant and sympathetic. Mr. Henry Borden has for several years past exhibited talents as a conciliator among business men which are precisely the sort of thing that Progressive Conservative headquarters are going to stand in need of. Both men are widely and favorably known to the Canadian people, chiefly as the result of services performed during the last four years in positions to which they were appointed by the Government which they now oppose; so it seems likely that denunciation of that Government for partisanship in carrying on the war will not be a major topic in the campaign.

It is to be regretted that so far no French-Canadian of corresponding status has come forward to identify himself to the same degree with the new party's cause. This, however, is hardly likely to take place so long as the conscription-for-overseas-service note continues to be sounded by influential organs and speakers supporting the party. Mr. Bracken has at no time given any encouragement to this particular line of attack on the policies of the Government in power, and we doubt whether either Mr. McTague or Mr. Borden will do so. Mr. Bracken's criticism is simply that men should not be withdrawn from civilian pursuits to be kept in a uniform which they will never wear in any theatre of active combat; to which the Government reply is that the men in that uniform *could* be sent to a theatre of active combat at any moment if the exigencies of the war required it. In a legalistic sense this is true; but the Government is also pledged not to send them there without first obtaining a vote of confidence from Parliament, which puts a rather severe limitation on their availability.

U.S. Defence

THE dismemberment of the British Empire is not being left entirely to the nations of the Empire itself. The United States is getting to work on it. A Congress committee has decided that the bases rented on a 99-year lease in exchange for certain destroyers must not on any account be returned at the end of the 99 years. At the same time the Roosevelt government, according to *The United States News* (a periodical on the lines of *Time* and *Newsweek* but considerably more weighty), has decided that the United States must henceforth have its own key positions in all parts of the world that affect that country's defence. This doctrine applies to several strategic points formerly belonging to the French Empire, such as Saigon, Martinique and Dakar, not to mention St. Pierre and Miquelon. (Hence the American coolness towards de Gaulle.) It applies to former Italian holdings near Saudi

(Continued on Page Three)



HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY →

Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke led the Second British Corps back to Dunkirk and held Britain against the German challenge in 1940. Today, as Chief of Staff of all the armies of the British Empire, he is preparing to go back to the Continent. In this striking photo Yousuf Karsh depicts him against a background of his task.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE:

		Page
Are We Heading for Military Socialism?	Gen. J. F. C. Fuller	6
Russia's Capitalism Is a Myth	R. A. Davies	10
Farmer of Future May Grow His Own Oil	Claude L. Fisher	14
Revision of Constitution Will Strengthen Canada	V. E. G.	21
To Cure Germany We Must Accept Russia	L. A. MacKay	24
Synthetic or Natural Rubber After War?	Matt Bartley Smith	38
Our Place in Postwar Trade	P. M. Richards	38

JOHN DIEFENBAKER, M.P. *Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Diefenbaker Knows Where He is Going, and It's a Long Way

By COROLYN COX

THERE'S no use trying to speculate on where John Diefenbaker will bring up before he is through. Perhaps he knows himself, off the record. If he has his mind made up what spot he intends to reach, that is where he will likely go, sooner or later, or possibly much, much later, but eventually!

He made up his mind in 1925 to go into politics, run for public office. Fifteen years later, after sharpening his teeth on one electoral defeat after another, he took his seat in the House of Commons in Ottawa, duly elected representative of Lake Centre, Saskatchewan. He is the most active speaker and debater on the Progressive Conservative benches today. He has followed through on what he started, and has plenty more in mind for the future.

Diefenbaker is a fourth generation Canadian on both sides. His mother's settler forebear, one George Bannerman, came out with the Selkirk group in 1813, first to Red River and then to what is now York County, Ontario. His father was a school teacher who put ideas in the heads of his flock. When John was born in 1895, his father's country school was in Grey County, Ontario. After three or four years he moved on to head the Plains Road school near Todmorden, East Toronto, so imbued his charges with the desire to do their part in the political life of Canada that they might be said to have taken from his school a certificate to public service. Of the forty-two youngsters there in John's day, four are now Members of Parliament, Joe Harris, George Trustin, Robert McGregor, and John Diefenbaker.

In 1903 the Diefenbakers went west, homesteaded near Saskatoon, the father teaching in a school near Borden. After five years on the farm, they went into Saskatoon, and Mr. Diefenbaker took a civil service post in the Customs Department. John got himself ready for the university, worked hard on the side and in vacations. Summers when he was at University of Saskatchewan he went out on certificate to the prairie school near Radisson. It is interesting to note how many leaders in Canadian public life today, whether in politics, the armed forces or business, have had the benefit of contact with Saskatchewan pioneers by virtue of certificate teaching in those prairie schools they used to keep open all summer.

By 1915 Diefenbaker had his B.A. from Saskatchewan, and M.A. in 1916 in political science. Then he straightway joined up, took a commission with the 196th Western University Battalion, went overseas to play his part in World War One. He was invalided back to Canada in the summer of 1917, and after treatment discharged.

He returned to his studies, took his law at University of Saskatchewan. He threw himself into the activities of its mock parliament with gusto, debated for the Tories, became Leader of the Opposition. He got his LL.B., and was admitted to the Bar in 1919.

A Self-Reliant Man

John Diefenbaker was then and is now a determined, hard working, self-reliant man. He hung out his shingle on his own in Wakaw, Sask., from the start gathered in a large practice. At the age of 25 he had sixty-three jury trials in one year. He moved into Prince Albert in 1924, became known as a topflight lawyer. His reputation was perhaps justified, since he took the defence in eighteen murder trials, some of them outstanding cases, with only two of his clients found guilty. But actually criminal law made up but a small portion of his court practice. His was an all round success built on soundness, accuracy and unstinted industry. He became a K.C. in 1929.

Diefenbaker's first political campaign was in the Federal field, when he ran—to defeat—against the late Senator Charles McDonald in 1925. The following year in the Dominion election, he went gamely back into the political ring, took it on the jaw from none other than Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King. Fighting Mr. King in an election is certainly tantamount to taking your Master's Degree in the postgraduate school of Political Sagacity!

A bear for punishment, Diefenbaker licked his wounds and returned to the provincial fight in 1929, lost to Judge T. C. Davis, currently Canada's High Commissioner to Australia. In 1935 he was chosen President of the Conservative Association of Saskatchewan, two years later made provincial leader. But in 1938 he was again defeated in the provincial elections. Finally, when he stood in the Dominion election of 1940, he was elected in Lake Centre to his present seat in the House.

Seldom does any political party acquire a better fighter than John Diefenbaker. The truth was he had an unpopular cause all those years. His party was nearly always out—way out. With half his energy and hard work, he could have won in happier party circumstances. But he stuck to his guns. When there was no hope and no one expected him to win, he fought on, doggedly, stubbornly,—and then he won. He has been a good public servant of Canada in putting before the people with all the punch he could the issues he believed must be settled, the point of view he believed to be correct.

Since he has been in Ottawa, Diefenbaker has earned the reputation of being one of the most industrious students in the House. He is a master of detail with considerable analytical capacity. Whether or not others agree with his judgment, all Members in the House, of various political complexions, respect his sincerity and integrity, and his determination to dig through the material on any subject on which he elects to speak. Sitting on benches admittedly weak in speakers, if he has had the limitation of lack of competition on his own side, he has the advantage of the salutary experience of carrying a heavy burden for his party.

Diefenbaker is a parliamentary and "British" enthusiast. That is to say, he is keenly convinced of the value of closer and closer understanding and cooperation within the great family that constitutes the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Empire and India. He served as chairman of the committee that organized the Parliamentary Conference that took place in the Houses of Parliament, Ottawa, last June, the first such conference attended, in part, by representatives of the Congress of the United States. Representatives of Branches of the Empire Parliamentary Association attended from the Parliaments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Bermuda.

A TEXTBOOK, 1890

TWO drawn figures edge the pages
And crowd the round type of this Aeneid
Long since abandoned to an attic's gloom,
The company of Hall Caine and Marie Corelli.
Here is Aeneas, noble and Victorian,
Sketched striding forward unafraid;
Carefully his shield is high-lighted,
His kilt shadowed with fine-nibbed strokes.
Beside the hero droops a drab small man
Who bears the scribbled name of Latin master:
Eyes narrowed anxiously and sparse moustache
Cut in the fashion of another day,
He begs some slight attention from the class.

They are no more; neither helmeted Aeneas,
Brave in his curling jet-black plume,
Nor shabby master in steel-rimmed glasses,
Nor slender ill-starred youth, idling with facile pen,
Yet turning in his mind some subtle phrase
That half had caught the moving beauty
Of waves, wind and foam,
And the full-spread sail of many ancient ships.

LENORE A. PRATT

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Hypnotism in the Bible: a Kiss Craze in B.C.: Wage Lag Theory

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR review of my recently published book, "And From That Day," taxes me with "a few anachronisms, such as the mention of hypnotism in the dialogue."

May I be allowed to take exception to this? Hypnotism, or induced sleep—the Greeks had a word for it, —was practised, according to the best authorities, long before the Christian era, and I am informed that its usage goes back probably as far as the history of man.

One of the earliest recorded instances is given in Samuel I, Chap. 28, in which is described the hypnotizing of King Saul by the Witch of Endor when she calls up the dead Samuel, who forecasts the death of Saul in the battle of Gilboa next day. I suggest that your reviewer consult his Old Testament.

Toronto, Ont. ALAN SULLIVAN

(The fact of hypnosis, as Mr. Sullivan says, has been recognized for ages. But unconscious or mass hypnotism, and auto-suggestion, are modern conceptions. Reference to any one of them, in the conversation of the first century A.D., would not in my opinion be likely. Was King Saul hypnotized? He was not asleep, as the text plainly shows. He had to ask what the witch saw before he "perceived" that the spirit of Samuel was present and began talking to it. The description is close to that of a "séance" as we know it. Is everyone who attends a séance—and sees things—hypnotized?—I still insist that "And From That Day" is a good story.—Reviewer.)

Too Many Fanatics

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WOULD like to congratulate you for your editorial comment on Father Dugré's points of view. In your criticism there was an attempt at clearness and impartiality.

The divergences rising between what you call French Canada and British Canada rise from the misinterpretation of the theories of one school of thought by the other; and in judging the other element, very often, the habits, character and morals of the said element are most of the time excluded from the picture, and a very fanatic stand is taken by the critic.

I pause here to remind you that we are both guilty of fanaticism and that this childish stuff will go on as long as we do not call the whole thing a draw, shake hands, and start working together.

Before I close I must give you credit for hinting that French Canada's representatives had not yet given any signs of favoring a schism, and as much as you care for us as a part of Canada we care for you in the same manner, as all good French Canadians realize that both elements can cooperate strongly towards a greater Canada. Believe me, there is room for improvement, so let's stop crabbing and let's get down to work.

NORMAN JEAN.
Macdonald College, Que.

The Wage Lag

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

PAUL HORNING'S article of April 8, particularly his treatment of A. W. Rucker's painstaking inquiries along the road to plenty, appears to ignore a vital consideration.

In supporting Mr. Rucker's "principle of pay proportionate to productivity" he concludes that political and union agitation to increase wages is useless in face of an established law.

Let us refer to graph 1 on page 35. True, the relationship between "value added by manufacture" and "proportion of wages and salaries paid" remains fairly constant. But the graph shows more than this. From 1924 to 1932—which appears to constitute a complete cycle and is reasonably free from the artificial influence of war economy—the "value added by manufacture" is accompanied by an *inverse* movement of the "wages and salaries paid" proportion expressed as a percentage.

Clearly the proportional *decrease* in purchasing power resulting from this tendency produces an eventual contraction in demand and leads inevitably to a downward trend in industrial activity. Reaching the trough, the converse applies and the cycle is completed. Therefore I suggest that any agency—political, trade union or industrial council—which attempts to eliminate the wage lag should, contrary to Mr. Horning's opinion, be encouraged.

Sidney, B.C. RAYMOND GREGORY.

(Mr. Gregory's theory is interesting, but needs more proof than the mere coincidence that a fall in the ratio wages-and-salaries to value-added-by-manufacture took place in 1924-29 and was followed by a decline in volume during 1929-32. It seems to us in the highest degree improbable that a further rise in wages during 1924-29 would have prevented the decline in volume which followed that period; it would indeed, unless very promptly corrected as soon as the decline began, have made it even more violent and extensive. For the real cause of the decline in the volume of manufacturing is to be found in the previous decline in the purchasing power of the primary industries, and especially of agriculture, which made the primary producers—not the wage and salary people, who were far better off in '29 than in '24 in spite of their lowered *proportion*—unable to buy the products of manufacturing industry.—Ed.)

Kiss-Crazy Kids

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

No sane adult can understand why, but some Vancouver adolescent misses have gone kiss-crazy. They kiss the weirdest things with their sticky lips: envelopes containing (presumably) passionate letters to the boy friend overseas, the bottom of saucers in restaurants, looking glasses in public dressing rooms, store windows, doorknobs, milk bottles, outside posters, and, as the auctioneers put it, many other choice articles far too numerous to mention.

The outstanding example of the kiss craze is a wall in the Crystal Pool, Vancouver's de luxe bathing establishment. There are 57—count 'em—57 distinct and different lipstick impressions. There would be more, but the janitor rubbed a lot off before he quit.

Vancouver, B.C. P. W. L.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

Arabia. It applies to "a continuing (American) interest in the bases in Newfoundland, Bermuda, the West Indies, and British Guiana." It applies to Greenland, Iceland, and parts of the Dutch Empire. Also it has been discovered that Hong Kong, Singapore, Burma and India are as vital to U.S. security as to British security.

The American case about all these places is that the French let down the American interests by failing to defend Saigon, and letting a German-controlled French government have much to say about other places; that the Dutch failed to defend their islands; that the British failed to defend Hong Kong, Singapore and Burma. Therefore, runs the argument, the United States must look after its own defence in all these quarters from now on. If a world organization for peace comes into being, all right; it can have these strategic points. But nobody else, no other single-nation authority, is going to have them unless it is the United States. This would be all right if there were any reason to expect that the United States would be really co-operative about the world organization, but present indications are not encouraging.

In this set-up it seems natural enough that Great Britain should desire to have the strategic points of the world rather more fairly distributed between the great powers than they would be if the American project materialized. The difference between British statesmen as to Commonwealth commitments is probably due much more to differing views as to how the United States can be influenced to greater moderation than to differing views on the real interests of the Commonwealth. As *The U.S. News* puts it, when the matter comes up at the meeting of Prime Ministers in London, "the influence of President Roosevelt will be felt, even though he is not present." One reassuring feature is that the influence of President Roosevelt may not be really as American-Imperialist as it looks. He too has to keep an election in his mind's eye.

DESPERATE WORLD

War; and the young men warm in their smart
array,
Khaki woollens, or navy, or air-force blue.
War; and the young men fed in the proper way.
War; and the young men finding their gentle
mates,
Walking in pride, even daring the Fates,
Learning to live, though pallid Death may be
due.

Peace; and the young men sorry and unemployed,
Thinly clad for the autumn and winter gale.
Peace; and the slender meals too seldom enjoyed.
Peace; and never a chance of keeping a wife
Save in a narrow, poverty-stricken life.
Peace; and the all too many chances to fail.

What! Is the Golden Age in learning to kill?
Fools in the past we were—and some of us still!

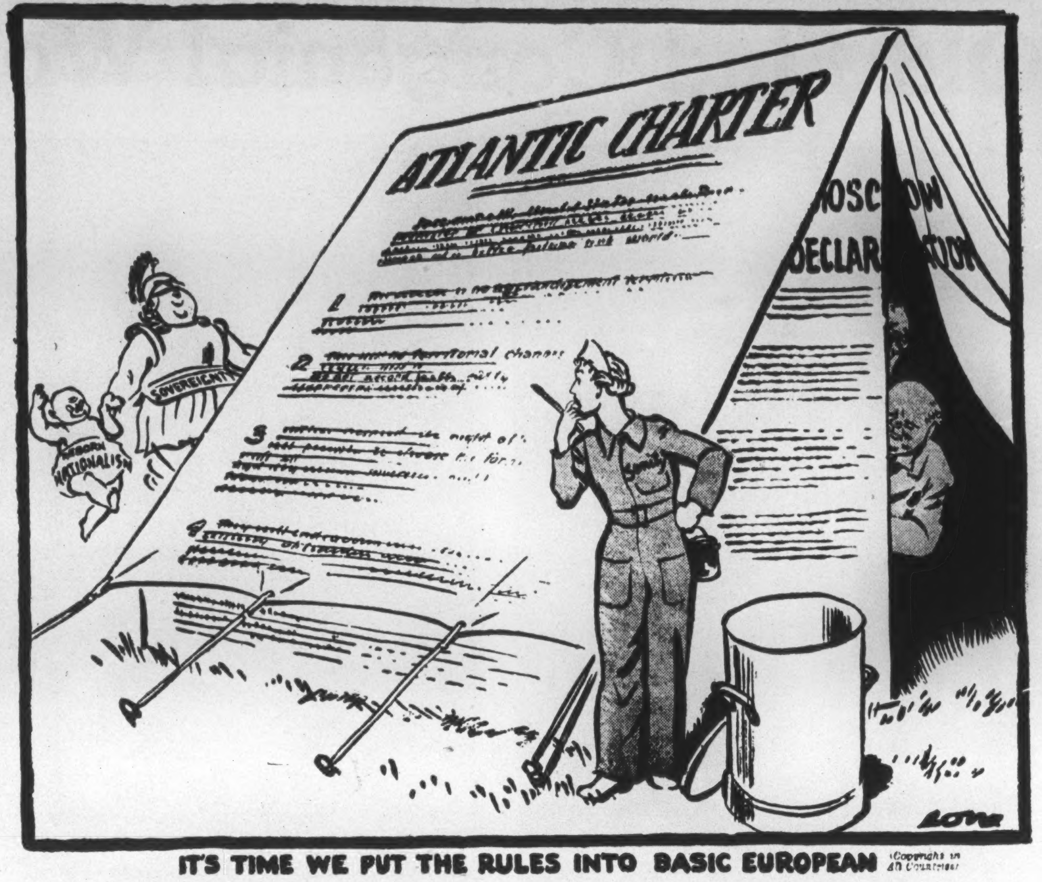
J. E. Middleton.

Bracken Statement

Mr. Bracken's decision not to try to outbid Mr. King for the Quebec vote by an aloof attitude towards the Commonwealth has already had some important consequences. It has set the Winnipeg *Free Press* searching—not without some justification in history, it must be admitted,—for evidences that the Progressive Conservative party proposes to follow the tactics of 1911 and 1930, of aiding an ostensibly separate French-Canadian (and Nationalist) party in Quebec rather than putting up its own avowed candidates in the French-speaking constituencies.

Mr. Grant Dexter has been delving in the records for the processes by which those eminent, and highly anti-British, Nationalists, Messrs. Sevigny, Blondin, Nantel, Pelletier, Patenaude, Monk, Lavergne, Rainville and Gauthier became Ministers in Conservative cabinets or Deputy Speakers or holders of other preferments at the hands of Conservative Governments.

It is an interesting tale, and one with which Conservative writers seldom bother to acquaint their readers; but it does not really reflect quite so much cynicism on the part of the successive leaders of the party as Mr. Dexter suggests. The political tradition of Canada makes it imperative that even a Conservative Prime Minister should have somebody—two or three somebodies—from French Quebec in his cabinet, and one has to make Ministers out of the available material. The cynicism is on the part of the men who accept portfolios in these questionable circumstances; and there is not the slightest doubt that the best interests both of French Canada and of Canada as a whole have been more grievously harmed by the entry of men such as these into cabinets with whose policies they knew they could not agree than by any other single factor in our political life. Only Mr. Bourassa, and until 1930 Mr. Armand Lavergne, stood out against the attractions of office and retained their integrity and consistency—retaining at the same time a prestige and an authority among Canadians of both kinds such as their more pliable associates could never equal.



IT'S TIME WE PUT THE RULES INTO BASIC EUROPEAN (Copyright in All Countries)

The 1944 Situation

Mr. Dexter also ignores the fact that the Liberal party has also benefitted by the support of French-Canadians whose personal policies were far from being identical with those of the party leaders of the time, and some of whom ultimately found it necessary to part company with those leaders. The vital difference lies, however, in the fact that these men always got themselves elected as Liberals, and therefore upon the supposition that their conduct in office and in Parliament would in the main be determined by that of the majority of the Liberal leaders. The Nationalists on the other hand did not admit that they were Conservatives, and assured their electors that they would fight "Imperialism" and British tyranny no matter what might be the attitude of the Conservative party—after which they proceeded to accept office in a cabinet of that party. One of the historic consequences of this behavior was the fact that in the First World War Canada was unable to make any important naval contribution until it was far advanced; Laurier had been thrown out in 1911 because the French considered his proposals for a Canadian Navy far too imperialistic, and Mr. Borden was unable to get anywhere with his proposals for a cash contribution to the British Navy because the Senate held them up (insisting on a return to the Laurier policy) and he did not dare face a general election on such an issue with the certainty of losing his Quebec support.

Until Mr. Bracken's recent "explanatory" statement there was reason to suppose that he was trusting to his ability to overcome by caution and conciliation the long-standing distrust of Quebec for the party which he leads, or perhaps to convince Quebec that it is really a new party. The new line may indicate that that strategy has been abandoned for at least the forthcoming election campaign, and that the policy of separate campaigns will be used again. At Mr. Bracken's Quebec meeting, which took place before the explanatory statement, and during what may be termed the Malcolm MacDonald era of Progressive Conservative policy, the platform included quite a long list of Duplessis candidates and organizers (Messrs. Baribeau of Levis, O'Meara, P. Gagnon of Rimouski, Arseneau, Maher, Bastien, Monahan, Quarte and Marier), and the leader's speech on that occasion included nothing that could seriously annoy these gentlemen, who in provincial affairs are opponents of Canada's participation—or some of them would say over-participation—in the war. It will be interesting to observe how much reference will be made to Mr. Bracken's leadership by these same gentlemen now that the explanatory statement has put Mr. Bracken at least as far on the "Imperialist" road as Mr. King.

Fifty Years' Work

It is both a duty and a pleasure to add our word to the tributes that are being paid to Pierre-Georges Roy, retired Archivist of the province of Quebec, who is completing the fiftieth year of his editorship of the *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, a monthly publication two years older than its sister the *Canadian Historical Review*. While Mr. Roy's interest has been more in the antiquarian and genealogical side of the record than in the analysis of the great forces operating in the events of the past in his province, he has assembled a vast storehouse of facts about the personalities of French Canada which will be of incalculable value to all future students. But more than that: he was one of the very first advocates of genuine impartial and scientific historical research in Canada; and the great body of French-Canadian historians who are now working with brilliance and patience on the past of their people would be very much less numerous and less well equipped if he had not pioneered in the adventure. All Canadian history is one history, and all those who are interested in it should join in gratitude for a life which has been one continuous contribution to it.

The Ackerman Plan

We have had a number of inquiries about the origin and details of the doctrine very sketchily expounded in these columns a few weeks ago by Mr. P. Ackerman, one of whose main points is the existence, in this mechanical and "power" era, of a considerable surplus of labor, and the desirability of removing that surplus by prohibiting the paid employment of persons under and over certain ages. Mr. Ackerman has expanded his theory in a pamphlet entitled "Industrial Democracy and Its Survival," which can be obtained from the author by addressing P.O. Box 26, N.D.G., Montreal, Que. The price is 35 cents. It should be added that Mr. Ackerman regards the support of those beyond the age limit as an obligation of the community, though he does not apparently object to the individual accumulating during his working life the savings with which to improve on the style of living which the community will afford him.

The Passing Show

Why all this criticism of the German communiqué which said that the retreating troops had "succeeded in forcing their way to new positions"? They had to get through to the safer side of the Romanians, didn't they?

•

All maps of the Russian front have been removed from public places in Germany. For slight alterations according to plan, no doubt.

•

A new chemical treatment turns softwoods into hardwoods, and it is proposed to use it on the heads of some of the members of the House of Commons.

•

The Australian free press may be Down Under, but it doesn't stay down under very long.

•

"At this crisis in the most devastating war in human history, the song hit of the day deals with the nutriment of quadrupeds."—Fort Erie *Times-Review*.

And you forgot to mention that it's a mechanized war at that.

•

What is a "distinctive Ontario dish"? We ask only because the Ontario Government proposes to "adopt and publicize" one, but doesn't seem to know of any.

•

Spoiled at the Top

Lovely creature, darkly fair,
Merry eyes of brown;
Walking with a queenly air
Dazzling all the town!

Fox furs drooping fore and aft,
Suit of mellow tones,
Triumph of the tailor's craft,
Costing ninety "bones".

But the HAT! Sweet sister Ann!
Like an old tomato can!

J. E. M.

•

Le Droit of Ottawa complains that the Social Credit party has no official foreign policy. Perhaps, but it has a strong anti-foreign one.

•

Nazi prisoners in Canada celebrated Hitler's birthday, probably in a good deal more comfort than Nazis anywhere else.

•

This war seems to have changed the spelling of almost every place in Europe except Berlin, and it has changed the appearance of that.

•

The Canadian Income-Tax-Payers' Association has been formed, presumably to enable the members to weep on one-another's shoulders.

•

A Soviet official, resigning from Russian service in the U.S., charges that the Russian people are subjected to "unspeakable oppression and cruelties" through the OGPU and its thousands of spies. If you don't believe him, notice how he keeps glancing over his shoulder as he talks.

•

Thousands of Montreal tenants, faced with eviction May 1, have threatened to move in with Rentals Administrator Owen Lobley unless the government acts to save them. Mr. Lobley is so busy maintaining the government's ceiling he is in danger of losing his own.

•

Social Security

The one thing clear, now that we're faced
With all the salient facts, is:
We cannot get security
Without some brand-new taxes.

Nick

•

Mr. Bracken has come out with a definite stand on the Commonwealth issue, and hopes that the Toronto *Telegram* will now give him peace in his time.

•

Mr. Howe says that the private air-lines are not being "wiped out". Certainly not; just brushed off.

•

The Progressive Conservatives are calling for suggestions for a name for Mr. Bracken's new Ottawa home, and so far the best idea is "Brackenslair". But Mr. King is said to think it should be "Hideaway House."

•

The Social Crediters have abandoned the name of "New Democracy". After seeing some of the new ideas on democracy they have decided they prefer the old after all.

•

As Mr. Towers explains, there is nothing frightening about the increase in the national debt. All it means is that the average Canadian owes himself seven dollars a year more interest than he did in 1939.

Young and Old Find Congenial Work and Play

Even a very simple sort of barbecue will provide appetizing fare for out-of-doors diners.

With vegetables so necessary, there's work for everyone in this year's gardens.

When plotted meticulously, the orderliness of Victory gardens can have beauty.

Victory garden boundaries never should be stark so long as there are beans to cloak them.

By Collier Stevenson

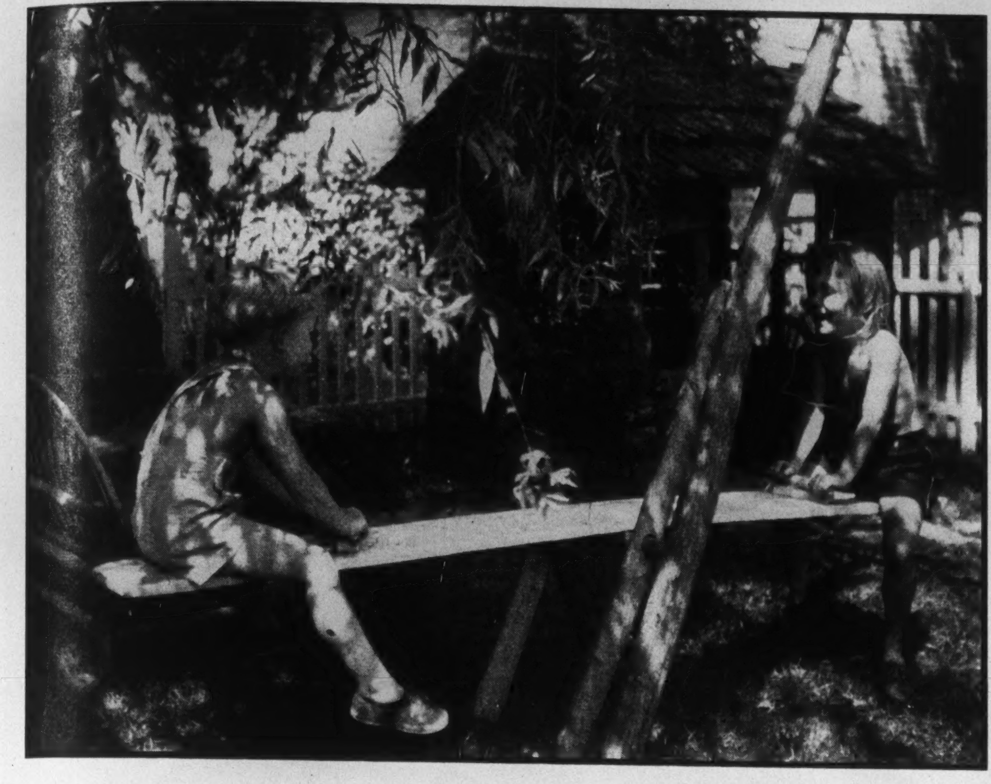
LAST year, with travel curtailed by gasoline restrictions, many home-owners found in their hitherto unappreciated gardens virtually a new world, a world undreamed of before as an ideal place for young and old in which to work and play in pleasant surroundings. To all who made that heartening discovery the prospect of another stay-at-home summer will bring no trace of regret, but instead a keen anticipation based on memories of the good health and comradeship established last year during season-long enjoyment of the garden.

To achieve such a warm place in the regard of its owners, a garden, of course, must be something more than a mere stretch of shrubbery-bordered lawn; for, no matter how well-kept that lawn, how artistically appealing the shrubbery, neither in itself is a sufficient incentive to the use and enjoyment of a garden throughout the entire outdoor season. If a garden is to measure up to that standard, it must be many-sided, and thus responsive to the widely varying tastes usually encountered in a household. Obviously, then, there can be few hard and fast rules to govern the planning of gardens, since no two households are apt to have identical requirements.

Nevertheless, there is one generally applicable rule for gardens this year—that is, that they yield generous space for the vegetables so necessary for family and national health. The growing of vegetables, fortunately, is one garden activity in which every member of a household can participate. Such a division of labor is an excellent thing to encourage at this time when outside help is so difficult to obtain for even such simple work as grass-cutting—but remember that a word of praise will be appreciated by youthful garden helpers especially!

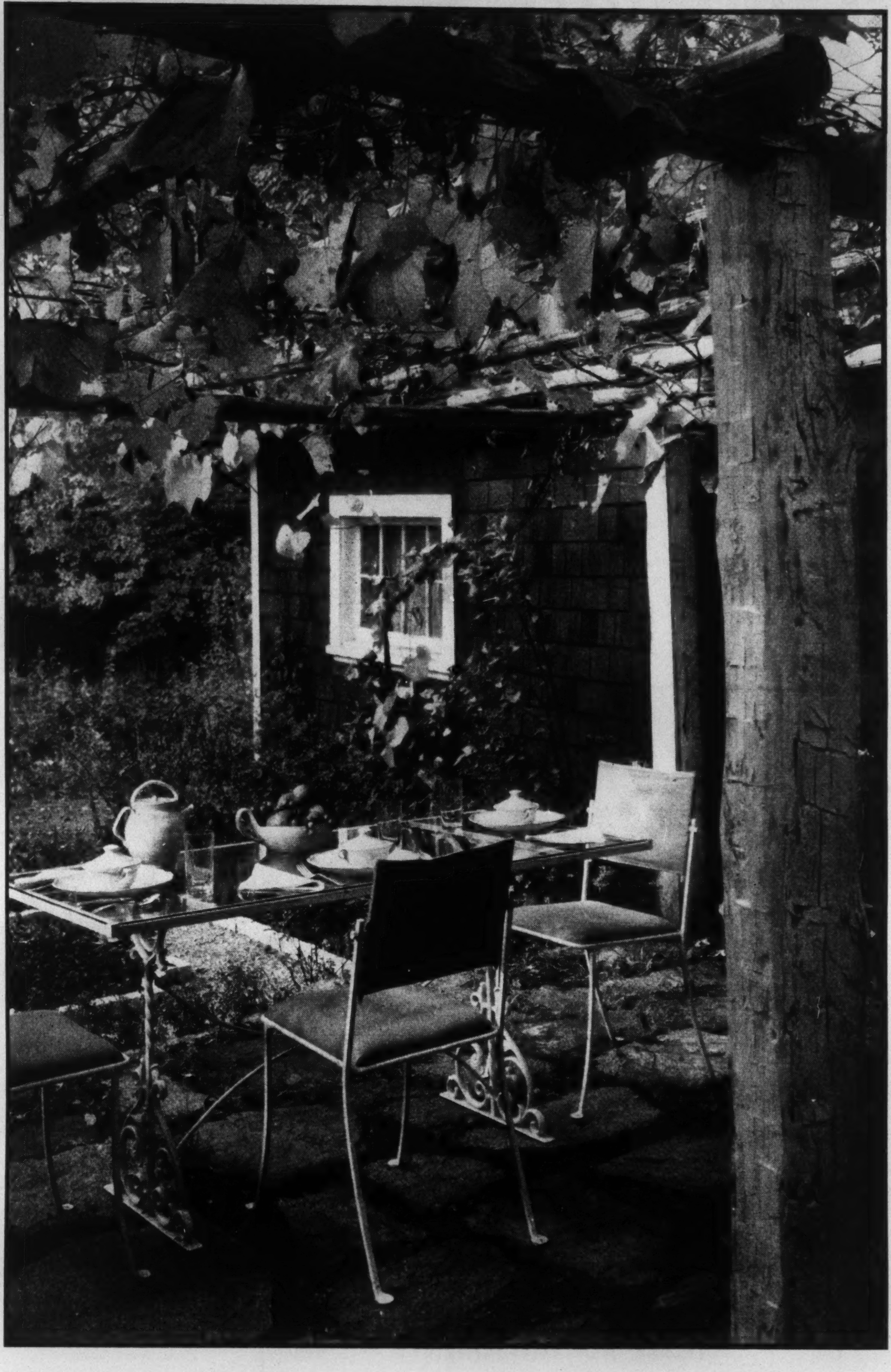
If there are small children in a household they should be given space in the garden for a little domain all their own, preferably fence-enclosed and provided with simple athletic and play equipment—even a little playhouse! Of other features that can be incorporated in a garden to promote greater use and enjoyment, none excels a barbecue around which to rally for picnic parties and simple family meals. Aesthetics, however, should not be overlooked, even in wartime, hence the building of a lily pool or the creation of a little water runway might be a family undertaking this year as a permanent reminder of a happy summer spent in the garden.

In Gardens Planned for Beauty and Efficiency



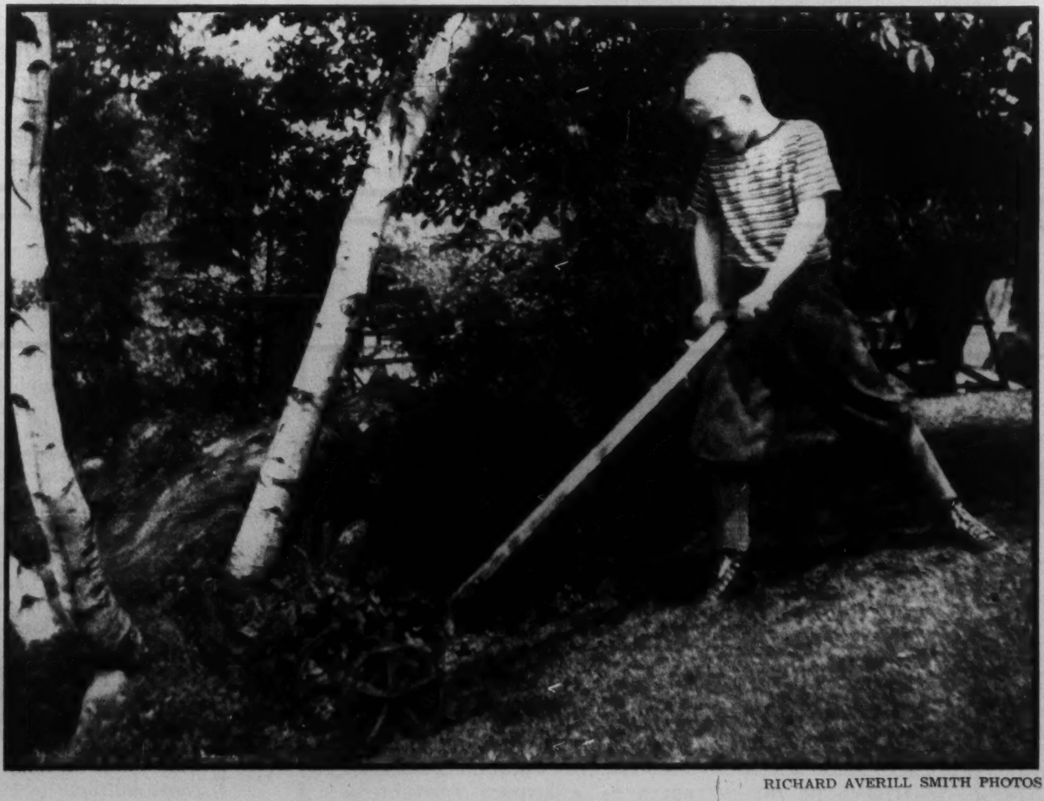
Children really come into their own when a play space is equipped for their use.

There's a good outlet for both brawn and skill in the building of a barbecue.



A rustic pergola, entwined with grape vines, affords pleasant shelter for outdoor meals.

Harvest time, with crops in quick succession, is season-long in Victory gardens.



RICHARD AVERILL SMITH PHOTOS

Youth is coming to the rescue, now that adult garden help seemingly belongs to the past.

Are We Heading Towards a "Military Socialism"?

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. F. C. FULLER

This distinguished British writer warns that with every air raid and other action in the war which increases the number of dispossessed and "have nots" we are heading more towards regimentation. His advice to planners is not to ignore this trend which the mechanism of war automatically promotes.

In a warning to our many planners today General Fuller says: "As a student of war my conclusion is that one and all — friends, foes and neutrals — are being pushed by circumstances and events along a new political path."

General Fuller, who is well-known to our regular readers, is a distinguished British soldier-journalist. Recently his war analyses in Newsweek have been much commented on.

London

AS I am no more than a student of peace and war, I must leave it to the world-planners to don the mantle of Elijah, which significantly enough, descended from the clouds.

Nevertheless, when I examine their futuristic blue-prints, it often occurs to me: have they even so much as a glimmer of the uncharted seas we shall be called upon to sail?

Though I doubt it, still it seems to me that, by scrutinizing the present, it is possible to glimpse at least the shadowy outline of the future. And as one day we shall all be engulfed in it, so far as planning goes, its framework, which is now being fashioned, is worth examining.

Soviet sappers equipped with mine detectors precede the advance of Red Army troops flowing through the Carpathian foothills in prewar Poland.

To begin with, where our planners go wrong is that they will emulate Procrustes. They lop or stretch humanity to fit the bed of a fixed idea. They call this idea "Democracy," overlooking the fact that war is the greatest of solvents, and that, when the present struggle has run its course, this bed itself will have been lopped or stretched.

Much of it will have disappeared, and even should its four posts remain standing, the mattress we shall be called to lie upon is unlikely to be so soft as it was in 1939.

In illustration of this and with a change of metaphor, let us hark back to the French Revolutionary Wars.

In 1793 we set out to extirpate Jacobinism swaggering in a Phrygian cap. Yet, soon after that long conflict ended, we adopted that cult strutting under a Manchester topper.

What Will New System Be?

War is indeed a remarkable solvent, for not only does it dissolve, but it also precipitates. And this time what will the sediments be?

Will they be Democracy, or Communism, or National Socialism, or Fascism? I doubt it. Instead, will not they be a mixture of bits of all these cults compounded into something else? Otherwise put, will not this compound take after the present age, and follow its evolving spirit? Therefore, what of this age?

It is "Left Wing" and bellicose, and though Socialism may or may not be democratic, that is militarism, and autocratic to the core.

Glance only at what has and is taking place here in democratic England, among us who begat the Mother of Parliaments:

The whole nation is regimented, conscription embracing civil worker and soldier alike. Freedom of choice of occupation is gone, as much so as freedom to enlist into a particular regiment or service. The nation is in barracks, on airfields or in workshops—the trinity of total war.

Liberty Has Disappeared

Individual liberty has disappeared. Secret police have been established under evasive names, Magna Carta, the Bill of Rights and Habeus Corpus are virtually shelved.

Not for a moment do I dispute that in the eyes of our rulers these changes in our democratic way of life are looked upon as anything other than war measures. Yet it cannot be contradicted that, taken together, they represent the bulwarks of the system we want to destroy.

Further it cannot be contradicted that all are thriving in a "Left Wing" atmosphere -- our idolization of Russia clearly points to this. Further still, the longer the war lasts, the stronger and the longer will their roots grow, and, as after the last war, when peace is re-established many will be too firm set to be eradicated.

On the top of this, demobilization will flood the country with millions of militarily minded men; men who, having done their bit, will seek a bit done for them. Will they, once again, be content to sell bootlaces in the gutter?

In my unprophetic mind, these many things and others point to the outcrop of a new political framework—not a frame-up this time—which, for want of a better name, I will call "Military Socialism."

Is this change peculiar to ourselves? Not at all, for it is part and parcel of a world-wide movement—a movement begotten by the machine and its driver. The first is a Communist, for it has no object other than to work; the second is an autocrat—high finance—for his hand is on switch or throttle.

In our enemies' countries we watch an all but identical system, but its roots are yards longer than in our own.

Militarism in Russia?

With our allies it is much the same, yet with at least one marked difference. Whereas in the U.S.A. freedom of the individual still commands attention, in Russia it disappeared with the coming of Lenin. In that vast aggregation of countries —the U.S.S.R.—the purely socialistic phase has been traversed, and some observers suggest that a militaristic phase may become dominant.

Turning now from these changes in the political lives of friends and foes to the war itself, we find that the very means whereby it is waged, both economic and military, must hasten the process of world revolution.

In the occupied countries new economic and financial systems have been forced upon their peoples; systems which, as the war drags on, are taking root and are challenging the old.

Finally I come to Germany and Japan, and as the means of subduing them are likely to be similar, I will solely consider the first.

Thus a Belgian collaborationist—Raymond de Becker—has written: "Think for a moment what the destruction of Hamburg, Cologne, Dortmund, Essen, Milan, Genoa, and so many other European cities means. Think of the hundreds of thousands of men to-day without a roof, without a home, who live in barracks or with strangers, and eat in canteens, add to these the millions of workers dragged from their house and country, and you get an idea of the nihilistic revolution that is being hatched."

What does this mean? That every air attack adds to the proletarianization of Germany, as between 1914-1917, different means produced a similar result in Russia. A result clinched by the dictatorship of the proletariat, which started as a most unpleasant affair.

With these facts before me, as a student of war, my conclusion is: that one and all—friends, foes and neutrals—are being pushed by circumstances and events along a new political path.

Oswald Spengler, in 1917, predicted this in his book, "The Decline of the West," and to me it seems that his prediction is coming true. He called it "Caesarism"; "Time of Decline," and I call it "Military Socialism"—there is little in a name.

Even should the above facts be doubted, they are sufficiently startling to warrant our many planners examining them. For unless they are willing to withdraw their heads from the clouds, and plant one foot firmly on history and the other as firmly on history in the making, it is highly probable that, when "our boys come home," they will find the feather beds now being stuffed for them are but bags of broken flint.

What then?

A CONCLUDING WORD ABOUT THESE ADVERTISEMENTS

In the preceding messages in this series we have endeavored to make you see, perhaps a little more clearly,

(1) the service rendered to you, your family, and your business by the institution of Insurance and (2) how and why your Agent or Broker can help you to map out an insurance programme which is adequate, well balanced, economical—and with provision for any future modification which may apply to your changing needs.

We have enumerated some of the ways in which the Agent and Broker, in a spirit of confidence and good faith, interprets us and our policies to you, and interprets you and your needs to us.

In the same spirit of friendly cooperation we hope that you will freely discuss with him your insurance problems, large or small, so that the protective value of well-arranged and adequate protection may render the greatest good to the greatest number—with yourself included in that number.

Let him diagnose and prescribe for your individual needs. Entrust him with the responsibility for your future "insurance health". Cultivate his acquaintance for he will sincerely welcome every opportunity to serve you.

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1793

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That is the heritage they have handed down to us. That is what we are defending in this second world war.

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VI

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India's Population Rises 50 Million in 10 Years

By WILSON POPHAM

Not more births, but fewer deaths, especially in infancy, account for India's astounding increase in population in the last decade. Introduction of modern medicine and sanitation to India's "teeming millions" has resulted in spectacular saving of life, especially infant life, and has been instrumental in reducing cholera deaths by about ½ million. However India, although tending toward greater industrialization, shows no signs of a decreasing birth rate.

These facts, together with the definite decrease in illiteracy shown by the census, indicate India is undergoing tremendous changes.

TWO years ago a census was conducted in India and full tables have now been published in a volume whose 100 pages of figures will only be read by experts. Yet from these tables emerge many facts of the greatest interest, bearing as they do not only on the future of India but on its present troubles.

The most striking fact, perhaps, is the increase in the population since the 1931 census. In ten years India added to its population more people than live in any European country except Germany and Russia; the addition alone was as great as the entire population of the United Kingdom. Just what this massive increase of 50 millions means is difficult to grasp, especially as it indicates that there may be an even larger increase in the next ten years. For this increase was not due to a higher birth rate but to a falling infantile mortality rate and a great reduction in the deaths from cholera and plague as well, to a degree, as upon a falling maternal mortality rate.

Infant Mortality Drops

The fall of the infantile death rate from 195 per 1000 in 1920 to 160 in 1940 represents a huge increase in a population of 390 millions. The actual saving since the previous census is estimated at just over 3,000,000. The probable saving by 1951 will be 6½ millions and by 1961 it will be 11 millions. If the infant mortality rate should continue to fall as it has done during the last twenty years, the increase due to this cause in 1961 will be nearly 13½ millions.

Registration of maternal mortality is limited and it is difficult even to guess a figure from "samples." In Madras, Calcutta and Bombay figures of 16.6, 24.4 and 8.9 per 1,000 births were given. An estimate of 24.5 per 1,000 births is made for villages in British India, and a guess of 20 per 1,000 is made for the whole country. The rate in England and Wales is rather less than 3 per 1,000 births, so that the room for improvement is obvious.

It may not be possible to reduce maternal mortality in India to anything like the best figures in other countries, but because of the huge population and the high birth-rate, the result of a reduction of even 10 per 1,000 is spectacular. It represents the saving of about 635,000 women a year or 6,000,000 in a decade. Moreover, all these women make a direct contribution to population during the next few years—the result of saving their lives means a big addition to the population in 20 years, whereas the saving of an equal number of male lives, of course, means little ultimate addition.

Reduction in Plague Deaths

In the 20 years 1920-39, about 4,000,000 people in India died from cholera. The "saving" of life in the last census period was about ½ million through reduced cholera deaths. The diminution of plague deaths has been so marked, that 1,000,000 were saved in the same period.

The picture one has of India, therefore, is of a country beginning to benefit from medicine and public health and thus showing signs of the same rapid growth of population that marked European countries in the 19th century. The great increases in population in Britain were not due to any rise in the birthrate. The idea that Victorian families were abnormally large seems a myth—they had always been large. The increase in population was due to the spectacular saving of life, especially infant life, which followed the beginnings of modern medicine and sanitation. In industrialized countries, the effect without exception has been a fall in the birthrate which has resulted in a stabilized or even diminishing population. There are no signs of a fall in the birthrate in India. It has varied between 33 and 36 per 1,000 since 1920—just double that of Britain.

Not Industrialized

India, is not, of course, in any sense an industrialized country. The European is apt to think of India in terms of the "teeming millions" of Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and a few other cities. There are no more cities in India than there are in Germany, although the number—if a city is defined as a town with a population of 100,000 and upwards—is increasing. Twenty-three towns reached the status in the last census period, giving a total of 58. Yet the population of these cities combined is only 16½ millions—equal to London and New York put together.

Only about one person in 25 in India is a city dweller. Nevertheless, the trend is there. The increase of city dwellers during the last decade is 81% compared with an increase in the whole population of about 15%. The war has probably resulted in an acceleration of the move to the cities and in the appearance of new cities like Coimbatore, a modern industrial city based on electricity instead of steam.

The study of the population by community and religion produced difficulties due to political causes and even a glimpse of them affords the Englishman some idea of the complex problems India has to face. There are Hindus or Muslims who wish to be dissociated from Hinduism or Islam as an expression of religion, but who wish to remain members of the Hindu or Muslim community. Enumeration by "communities" instead of religions avoided the errors of previous censuses.

In British India 64½% of the population are Hindus, 27 Muslims, 1 Indian Christians. Only one person in every 3,000 of the population is European in origin and this included soldiers at that time.

The census made a study of literacy. Over India as a whole, it is estimated that literacy has risen by 70 per cent since 1931, the biggest increase being amongst women. The exact percentage of those able to read and write with minimum ability is difficult to assess. For the United Provinces it is given as 8 per cent, with a literacy of only 2 per cent amongst the women. In Bombay, it is given as 30 per cent for men and 9 per cent for women. In Travancore the figures are much higher than for British India—56 per cent for men and 34 for women.

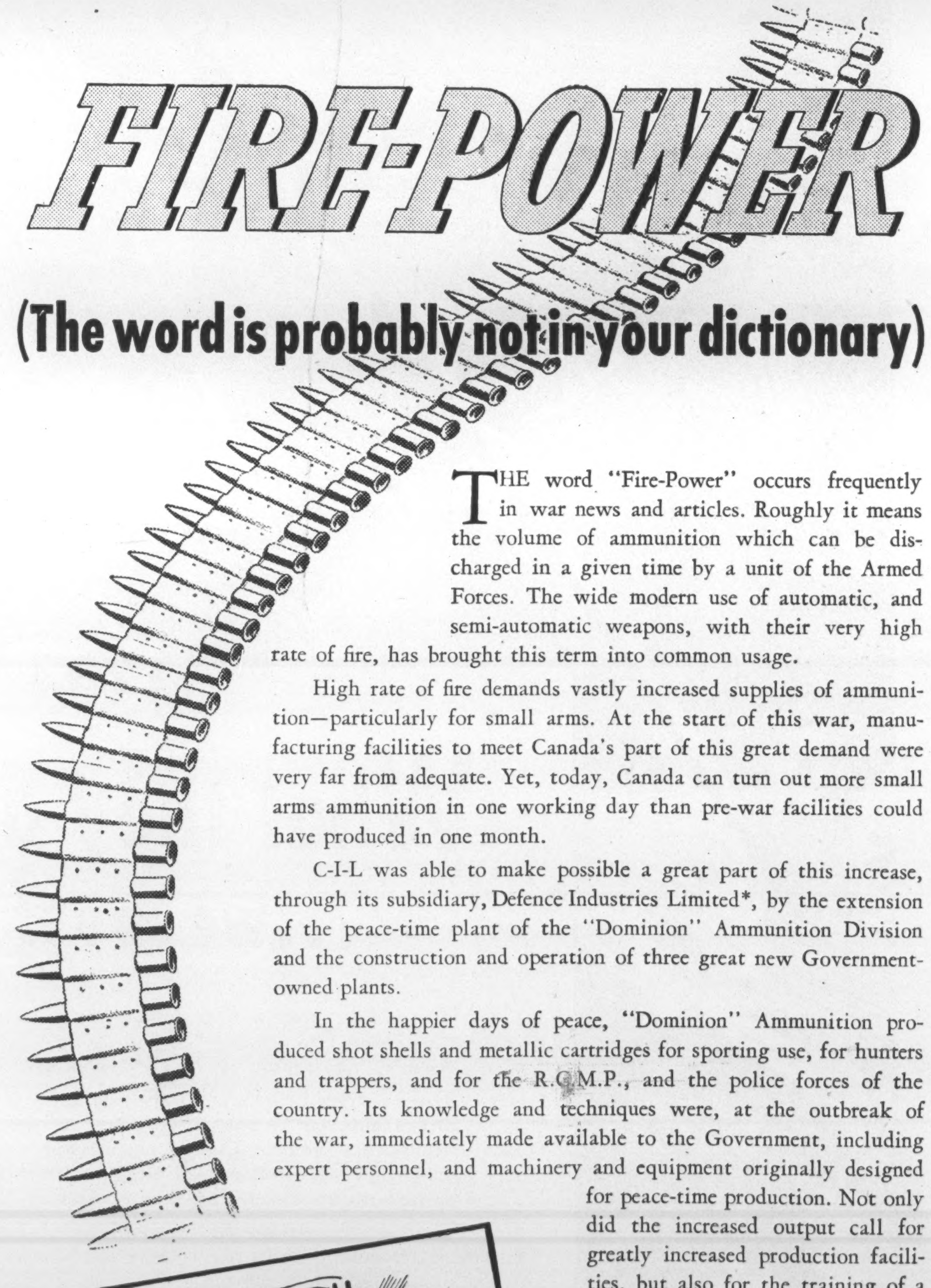
Tremendous Step Forward

To a European these figures seem appallingly low, even though they are percentages of the whole population and therefore include babies who would normally be left out of estimates of literacy. Yet they represent a tremendous step forward, the increases in some cases amounting to more than 100 per cent on previous literacy figures. These increases are the result of the steps taken between 1920 and 1930 to develop schools, recruit teachers and generally strengthen primary education. The fruits will be much more obvious during the coming decade. The Census Commissioner makes the point that literacy will increase when the people want to be able to read and that broadcasting is encouraging this because they want to read to check what they are told. Certainly democracy and illiteracy cannot go together and an increase in literacy will aid the solution of some of India's political problems.

These are only some of the aspects of India revealed by the census summaries, but enough to give an appreciation of the tremendous changes impending in this sub-continent.

Most Rev. and Hon. Cyril F. Garbett, Archbishop of York and Primate of England, who is visiting in Montreal and Toronto the week of May 1. On Tuesday evening, May 2, Dr. Garbett will speak at Varsity Arena in Toronto, under the auspices of the National Council for Canadian-Soviet Friendship. He is considered an authority in the field of social service and national planning.

C H E M I S T R Y   S E R V E S   C A N A D A



(The word is probably not in your dictionary)

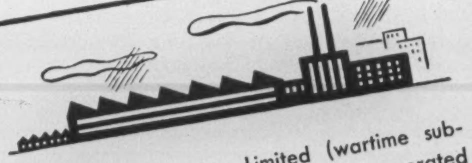
THE word "Fire-Power" occurs frequently in war news and articles. Roughly it means the volume of ammunition which can be discharged in a given time by a unit of the Armed Forces. The wide modern use of automatic, and semi-automatic weapons, with their very high rate of fire, has brought this term into common usage.

High rate of fire demands vastly increased supplies of ammunition—particularly for small arms. At the start of this war, manufacturing facilities to meet Canada's part of this great demand were very far from adequate. Yet, today, Canada can turn out more small arms ammunition in one working day than pre-war facilities could have produced in one month.

C-I-L was able to make possible a great part of this increase, through its subsidiary, Defence Industries Limited*, by the extension of the peace-time plant of the "Dominion" Ammunition Division and the construction and operation of three great new Government-owned plants.

In the happier days of peace, "Dominion" Ammunition produced shot shells and metallic cartridges for sporting use, for hunters and trappers, and for the R.C.M.P., and the police forces of the country. Its knowledge and techniques were, at the outbreak of the war, immediately made available to the Government, including expert personnel, and machinery and equipment originally designed for peace-time production. Not only did the increased output call for greatly increased production facilities, but also for the training of a veritable army of workers.

Canada's great achievement in meeting the unprecedented demand for small arms ammunition, in which "Dominion" Ammunition Division has played its part, is another example of how C-I-L serves Canada.



*Defence Industries Limited (wartime subsidiary of C-I-L), has built and operated munitions plants for the Government in this war. These plants have produced such items as TNT, cordite, smokeless powder, small arms ammunition, smoke producing chemicals, filled shells, bombs, mines and depth charges.

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For lack of things you
failed to send . . .
That extra ship, that tank,
that plane
For which we waited
all in vain . . .
Will you then come to
take the blame?
For we and you must
pay the cost
Of battles, you, not we,
have lost!"

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CABLED FROM RUSSIA

Russia's Reported Swing to Capitalism Mainly a Myth

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

The attention of readers is directed to another article on this subject by Mr. Sandwell, on page 18 of this issue.

Moscow

JUDGING from reports in the foreign press an interesting discussion has developed in the United States re Russia's so-called "new capitalism". Apparently the discoverer of this new capitalism is the *New York Times* in which on April 3 Will Lissner wrote: "a revolutionary change in the official economic philosophy of Soviet Russia has occurred". Since it is impossible to found post-war relations upon chimeras and fantasies, what is the situation in this respect?

This is the question I asked myself as I read Lissner's article and editorials which followed in the *Times* and other newspapers.

Upon the basis of the closest observation during the short time that I have been here and of a thorough study of Soviet conditions over a period of years I must say that it is true that very considerable changes have occurred in this country particularly since the commencement of the war. However, in my opinion none of these changes permit the deduction that the Soviet Union has abandoned or is abandoning its prescribed ways of life to which it refers as socialism.

The *New York Times* in dealing with this "discovery" writes "new doctrines supplemented by other recent developments in Russia have in effect abandoned the three most fundamental of Marxist single 'science' especially as vulgarized by its latter prophets. The first of these doctrines, class struggle, has been replaced with national struggle for home and country. The second, a materialistic conception of history, has been replaced by a revival of religion and patriotism. And now the last of them, the theory of surplus value has been likewise thrown overboard".

If I may be permitted to say so the above statement in the opinion of the most experienced observers from abroad in Moscow is absolute drivel. Its adoption can only lead to complete misapprehension of Soviet events and dc lasting harm to post-war American and Russian or Canadian and Russian relations.

Soviet Base Unchanged

It must be remembered in the first place that the essential basis of Soviet life, contained in the fact that all property is state-owned has not been changed. It is commonly referred to as the very heart of socialism. And since it hasn't been changed all other changes must be visualized not as changes of essence but changes in form of conduct or in the application of the social system governing relationships in the USSR.

I have been following very closely a developing and widespread campaign in Soviet factories to introduce conveyor methods and other forms of rational and fast work. Can this be referred to as capitalism? I think not.

For a long time the Russians have said that their system was one of operating on the premise of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work". The introduction of piecework and speedier industrial methods is looked on here as increasing everyone's ability, and thus in the long run everyone's income insofar as the amount of the work given the state increases and with it greater remuneration for everyone. It can easily be seen that this idea has helped the Soviet Union increase war production and is already showing results in multiform fields of reconstruction. It is certain in this connection that the Russians are learning from us since it is we, or perhaps it would be better to say the Americans, who have developed speedy industrial work to the utmost.

What about the doctrine of the class struggle? To say that the Russians have abandoned this is to fool oneself. It is necessary to understand that the Russian viewpoint is that the present great conflict is a war of liberation, a just war which according to them requires the unity of whole peoples regardless of classes, and with all else relegated to the background. This is a real and basic change, but in this correspondent's view is no change to capitalism. And only from this viewpoint can be understood Soviet disapproval of wartime strikes abroad, their attitude towards Italy and other countries, and towards electoral and other conflicts in allied nations during a war which is a war for the very existence of these nations and the world.

Application Adjusted

Have religion and patriotism really been substituted for a materialistic concept of history in Russia as Lissner thinks? I think not. One need only be here and study the daily press, see the frequent leading articles concerning Communist work in the Army, examine the books and pamphlets issued and go into the curricula in the schools to realize at once that the Russians have not moved a single step from their basic attachment to Marxist and Leninist doctrines although they have readjusted the application of these doctrines in view of changed world conditions. Though these changes seem to be towards our conditions really they are not so.

I appreciate that it is fashionable to speak of a religious revival in Russia. But, though this may disappoint some, it is my firm opinion that Russia has had no such deep revival. People attend church now who always did, or wanted to, and the relaxation of church restrictions have been accompanied more by a moral effect than anything else. It is true of course that the older people will be taking their children with them to church and to some degree this will provide new converts. But this depends on the church. And though it indicates a liberalization of Soviet internal policy this is because the Soviet Union no longer worries about the church and is certain that loyalty to it won't incur any conversion from socialism to capitalism.

Patriotism is a different matter. The Russians say that Marxist and Leninist tenets never denied patriotism. In this respect I can record a great change since my visit to the Soviet Union thirteen years ago. Then it was less spoken of as the great motherland and almost no effort was made to adopt patriotic military traditions. Times have changed and for the mobilization of all forces of the Soviet Union patriotism has proven a potent weapon, a weapon I sometimes think we in Canada would do well to wield with more ability. Yet how can this type of change be interpreted as reversion to capitalism?

Teaching of Economics

The third argument has to do with a discussion of the problems of teaching political economy in Russian schools begun by the Russian's leading theoretical journal *Under the Banner of Marxism* in its issue of July-August, 1943. Entitled, "Certain Questions Concerning the Teaching of Political Economy" an unsigned article in this magazine, obviously expressing approbation of the move, said that the teaching of political economy which had been abandoned some years back was to be resumed, purged from its former errors.

What in the magazine's opinion were these errors?

They included first a misconception of economic laws operating in the outside world and not at work in the Soviet Union. This concept the magazine quickly denied. In reality, it wrote, "in the capitalist world" economic laws dominated society, while Russia dominated the economic laws for its own benefit. This intricate problem was explained by very interesting examples. Until 1935, the magazine said, Russia's steel industry operated at a loss and only in that year did it begin to show a profit. Were that under capitalism, the magazine explained, Russia would not have had a single heavy industry, since according to usual economic laws investments flow out from unprofitable to profitable industries.

"Surplus Value"

Another cited error to which the *New York Times* also refers concerns surplus value. The authors of the article said that it has been commonly but erroneously held that in Russia Soviet labor doesn't produce any surplus value. Contrary to certain beliefs, the article states, surplus value continues to be produced in Russia, but unlike the situation in the outside world it goes to the state for social insurance, national defense education and other services, and not to individuals and individual owners. In this connection the article copiously quotes Karl Marx to substantiate its position.

Many other "errors" are cited. Most interesting is condemnation of the practice in the past to idealize primitive communism which the authors state was a backward system owing to the extremely low scale of society's development and "has not anything in common with modern socialism and communism which are products of a highly developed society".

Frankly, at this end I cannot understand how these statements can be understood, in the words of the *Washington Evening Star*, "as an ambitious program to lead the Russian people away from the teachings of Karl Marx".

The best conclusion that can be drawn from the whole argument is that it is better to deal with Russia and the Russians the way they are.

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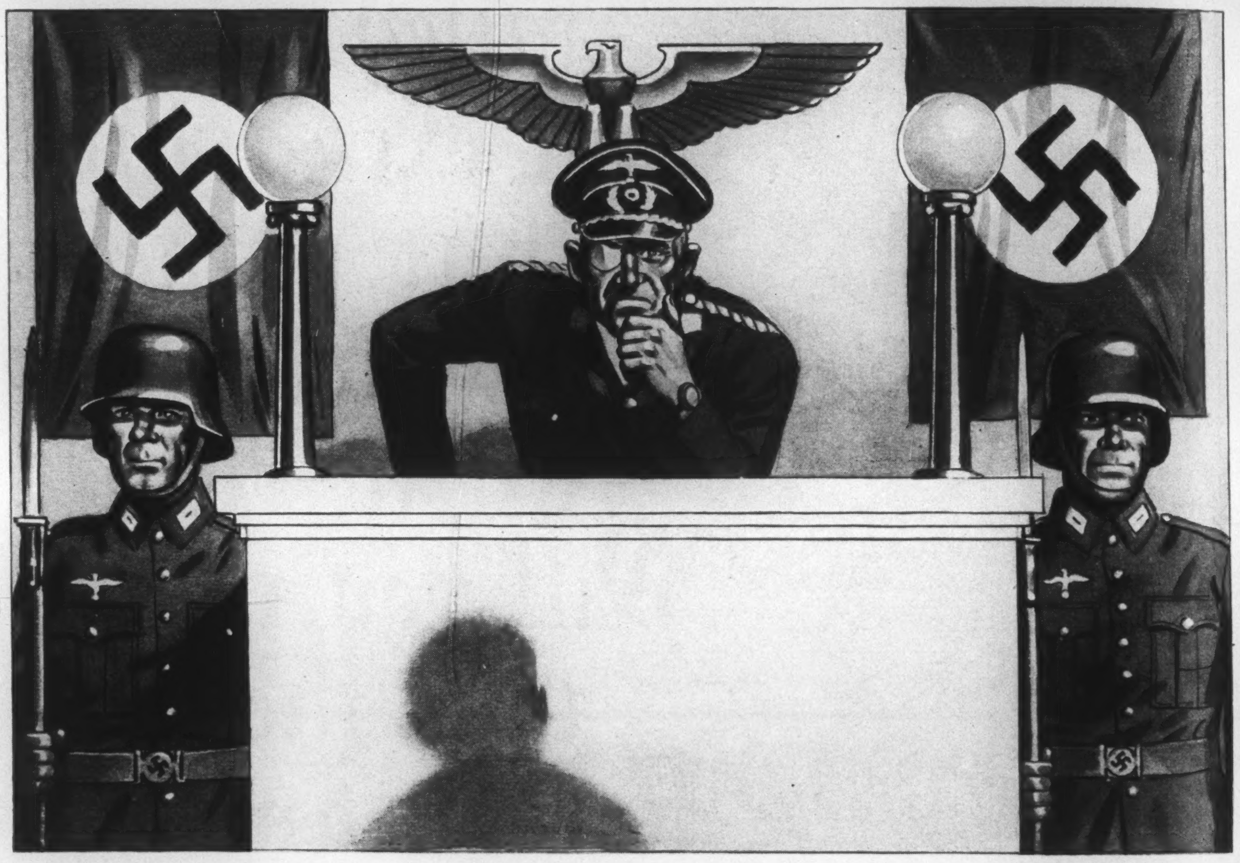

They're still "dishing" it out!

YES! And while there is still a single Nazi remaining in occupied territory, they will continue to do so.

For over four years Nazi courts have been specializing in giving people fresh starts in life. All that they have ever had . . . their homes, their bank accounts, the very clothes off their backs, their families, even their self respect . . . they take from them. They start them off fresh with nothing.

Millions of people have received fresh starts at the hands of the Nazis . . . Millions of human beings who have worked and scrimped and saved all their lives for a little comfort, a mere modicum of happiness and security. Millions in occupied countries. Millions like us!

Today, the United Nations are doing a little "dishing" out themselves, but the Nazis still have a firm hold of their ill-gotten gains. They can still make life thoroughly miserable, almost unliveable for all those who are subjugated by them.

When we say:—"the war is as good as won", let us remember this. Despite the fact that we are now more than holding our own, the responsibility for driving the Nazis from invaded soil is ours. Not only the responsibility of our Armed Forces, but YOURS and MINE.

When the day of invasion comes, our Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen won't shirk their duty. That is why YOU and I cannot shirk ours.

We are not in Nazi Germany, so we are not ordered to buy War Bonds. We can do so of our own free will and accord. That provides us with one of the most convincing arguments why we should buy them to the full extent of our power. Here is another good reason. The more YOU and I invest in Canada's Sixth Victory Loan, the nearer will come the day of reckoning . . . the day when we can deal out justice to those responsible for the inhuman treatment and unbelievable sufferings inflicted on those unfortunate legions whose chief crime was their love of Peace.

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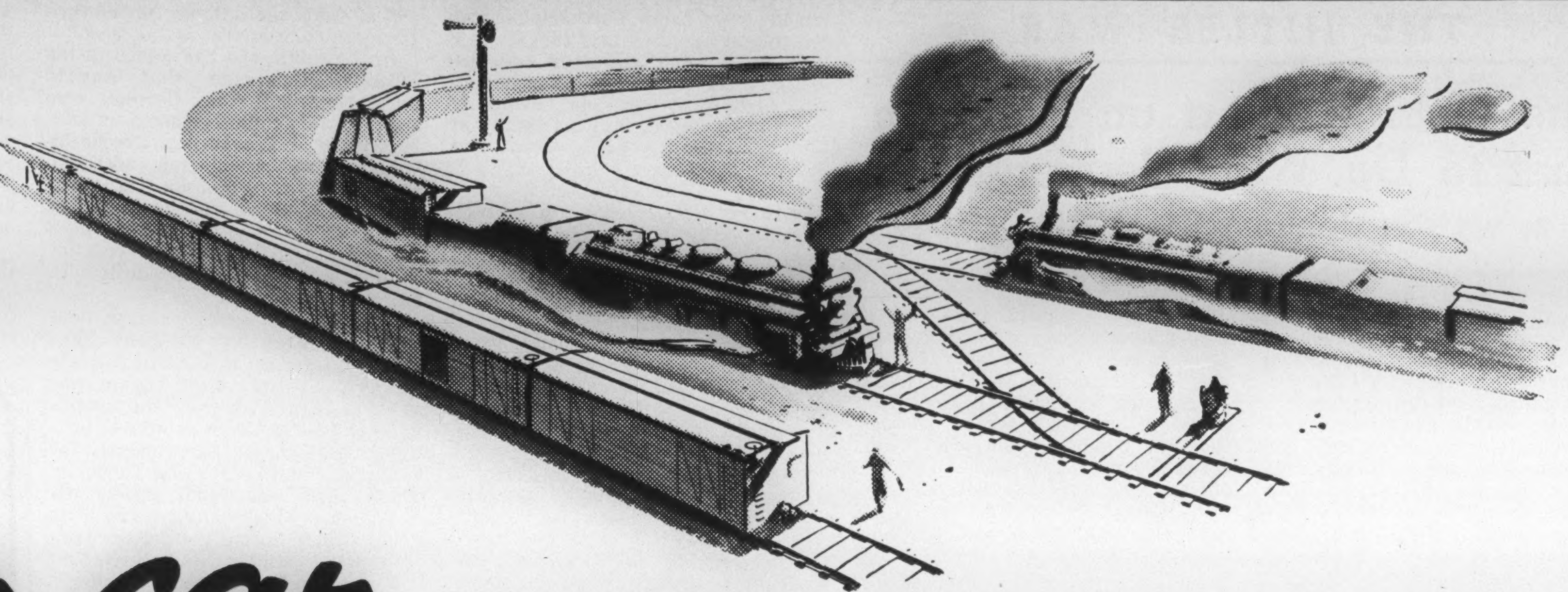

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THE HITLER WAR

Time Getting Short on Problem: What to Do With Germany?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE few weeks which may remain before invasion provide our last opportunity to think more or less calmly about the great problem of what to do with Germany, so that what has happened twice in a generation can never happen again.

Soon we will be caught up in the great venture, with all its risks and cost, which we hope is to decide the war; and then we will have the problem suddenly on our hands. If we are not prepared with a well-thought-out solution we will start on a train of expedients, and we know what expediency has done in French North Africa and in Italy.

Mishandling the French question has already endangered the post-war relations of the United States with her chief friend in Europe. Lack of policy in Italy has given us a bad start on the great job of reconstructing Europe along free and democratic lines. But the consequences of these two mistakes are as nothing to the consequences of mishandling the German problem.

In the hour of their defeat and collapse we must keep before us the inherent threat of these 70 million people, with their great technical ability and their obsession of superiority, and how they have twice fought almost the whole western world. The job of subduing Germany must be thorough. It must be stern. But it must above all be wisely thought out, and tenaciously followed through.

There is one simple and thorough solution which has often been suggested, and that is to make a Carthaginian peace. In modern terms this doesn't imply razing every building and killing or dispersing the population, but such methods as the sterilization of the male population, or the removal of all industry, forcing Germany back to the role of a farming community, dependent on the world for all her manufactured products, have been proposed.

Unless popular hatred increases enormously through some new and more barbarous turn to the war, such as German introduction of devilish new poison gases, or bacteria warfare against our armies, or mass murder and destruction in France and Belgium as her armies retire to the Rhine, it seems out of the question that our public opinion would support such drastic measures. And the only sensible approach to a solution of the German problem is to constantly stop and ask: Would public opinion support that measure? Would it see this measure through to the end?

I am no theoretician, and believe that the proper place to start on the question of what we should do with Germany is to consider the actual condition she will be in when we begin to apply our measures. A great deal of her industry and several dozen of her chief cities will be seriously damaged, or nearly destroyed by our bombing. The nation will be stunned by the completeness of its failure and the prospect of catastrophe.

Moral, Political Vacuum

The collapse of the whole Nazi system of beliefs promises to leave a political and moral vacuum in the country. German territory will be occupied by British, American, Russian and possibly French, Czech, Belgian and Dutch troops. And if the British and Americans soon succumb to their "sporting" instincts, and find a grudging sympathy for the underdog, the rest are not likely to do so.

Some German territory in the east is already marked for amputation: East Prussia, a slice of Pomerania, and industrial Upper Silesia probably as far as Oppeln; and partition, or at least forcible decentralization, is being seriously considered for the remainder. The Germans will certainly be denied an air force, and probably a navy.

That is approximately where we should start from. Further plans can be roughly divided into those which aim at keeping Germany *permanently* weak, and those which aim at *re-educating* her and eventually bringing her back into the family of European nations as a decent and peaceable nation.

I have italicized the questionable words in each of these proposals. "Permanently" is a long time, and we may be skeptical about the tenacity of the two big western democracies in seeing this solution through. And the possibility of re-educating the Germans is a matter of dispute. Can one re-educate people if they do not want to be re-educated? Can this be done by foreigners? Are there enough democratic and liberal-minded Germans to do the job?

Wouldn't this solution, too, require a very long time, bringing up again the question of whether our public will see it through? And are we right in assuming that the social and political tendency in Germany will be towards democracy and liberalism, that is, towards the west, rather than towards a totalitarianism along the Soviet pattern?

Clearly there are great risks in trusting too much to this solution. We must have more absolute safeguards, more quickly applicable, while our people are in the mood and before the Germans have had time to get to work with their sympathy propaganda and prepare a new conspiracy for long-term recovery and another try at domination. For the Germans tend to think and plan for longer terms than we do.

Here we have touched, though only barely, on the question of working out the German solution in full agreement with Russia. Will she have the same aims? Does she want Germany to be re-educated along democratic lines? Will she insist on a most drastic punishment of Germany, as one might imagine from her own terrible sufferings and losses; or will she want to leave Germany in possession of a certain amount of military strength, as Stalin has intimated more than once in his speeches?

At any rate we can see from the Russian plan for eliminating East Prussia and acquiring Koenigsberg, for slicing off the Upper Silesian industrial district for the Poles, and consolidating a firm alliance, under the Benes plan, with the Czechs and Poles, that she intends to weaken Germany thoroughly *in the east.*

In the south, she has joined in the Moscow Declaration that Austria must be freed from German control; but this could be linked up with her plans for securing Czechoslovakia. What she intends with the rest of Germany is not yet clear, probably because she has not yet finally decided whether she will need it as a buffer against the west, or whether she can co-operate fully with the western powers.

Proceeding as best we can without full knowledge of Russian plans (though a person in London possibly in a better position than anyone else to know assured me that "she intends to be at least as tough as we will be") we have a number of proposals for weakening and controlling Germany which have been fairly widely debated. One, which has been too little thought of, is that of the British writer Colonel Minshall (*Future Germany,* Allen and Unwin, publishers) for *strengthening her neighbors,* so as to decrease their dependence on her.

Vansittart's New Proposal

This would be done, in the first place, by forcing Germany to return to them all machinery stolen during occupation, or to make this theft good, plus further reparations, from future German production. This is a proposal for which the Russians have already come out, on the principle that those victims which have suffered the greatest reduction in their productive capacity be rehabilitated first.

Such a plan supposes that Germany be left to produce machinery. But Lord Vansittart proposed in the House of Lords last week that Germany be denied a machine-tool industry of any kind after the war. His ideas, which have been widely misrepresented by opponents who deem themselves more "humanitarian", deserve careful attention, for no one has given more thought to the problem and few have greater knowledge of the Germans than Vansittart.

Vansittart by no means suggests that Germany be emasculated, or forced back into the position of an agricultural community. What he proposes is the *abolition of her key war industries,* such as machine-tools, explosives, aircraft, and synthetic gasoline and rubber. She should simply be denied these; while her heavy iron and steel industry, and her great chemical industry should be put under strict international control. On the simple principle of taking the gun away from a trapped gangster, Vansittart would take away Germany's war industries, but leave her her production equipment for peaceful purposes.

Another proposal, attractive for its simplicity, and for the possibilities of operating the control *from outside Germany,* is that of Minshall and others for rationing her supplies of

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TO PUT VICTORY FIRST

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Shape for yourself a new pattern of security after the war by spending less now. Until victory is won none of us can feel secure.

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iron ore, if possible, but at least of strategic metals such as tungsten, chromium, molybdenum, nickel, copper and manganese.

A still simpler, and ultimate, control of Germany is offered by the proposal for denying her aircraft production or operation of any kind, while the British and other neighboring powers would maintain their air power, and fly all the aeroplanes serving Tempelhof and other German airports.

If we now build up our picture, we have a Germany completely and unmistakably defeated, occupied for some years, denied specific war industries and aviation of any kind, allowed to retain her heavy industry under strict control, and her textile, optical, automotive and other peaceful industries, but forced to make considerable reparations in kind to her victims.

But this, it will be recognized, is only the beginning of our task. It ensures that she cannot break loose again within a few years. But how can we make sure that she will not be able, within 20 or 30 years—which is a very long time for democracies to pursue a consistent policy—not to speak of "ever", to rearm and try again? This carries us on to the question of what kind of a Germany our measures and the underlying tendencies of the times will produce, and what real hope there is in "re-educating" her to better things.

In peering into this problem we would be very foolish if we did not draw on the costly experience which we purchased with the Versailles experiment. Despite all that has been said against it, and particularly after weeding out all the propaganda so busily sowed by the Germans before and after Hitler, this does not appear in retrospect as such a bad treaty. It was, on the whole, a serious and sincere effort to deal with Germany and deal out a New Europe.

Russians Will Sweep Junkers

It is extremely important, then, to make sure where and how it failed. First and foremost, I would say it failed in not removing from German public life and education the most militarist, nationalist elements, which continually terrorized the democrats and liberals, and in the end wrested back the power from them. Secondly, I would say it failed because British opinion would not back up France in enforcing the treaty strictly, over a period of years. A third important failure was in carrying out our disarmament clauses thoroughly, and not checking German rearmament in its early phase.

This time, it seems highly likely that the Russians will insist on making a clean sweep of the Junker and industrialist groups, to begin with. The elimination of East Prussia, would be a very severe blow at the power of the former.

Again, Russian demands for "labor reparations," that is, the use of several million male Germans in helping rebuild the ruined cities of Russia, gives an opportunity for disposal of most of the Gestapo, the S.S. and the Nazi Party leaders—in general the most criminal and most fanatic elements of the population.

We are left with the question of how re-educable the remaining German population is, and how, by our policy, to dispose them towards adopting better ways of life, rather than alienating them completely and setting them to scheming another try at domination.

I know this: that no policy which is not stern and backed by impressive strength, will win the respect of the Germans. It seems clear that such an effort must be maintained by us for a long time, if one reflects that fanatic Nazis 20 to 30 years old today will be on the political stage for another 30 to 40 years, and are not likely to change their basic ideas much. And our plan must be thorough, starting by giving the Germans practice in local government, and then state government; as the problems faced by a Reichstag in 1945 are hardly ones for democrats to cut their teeth on.

Some such strict but enlightened long-term policy seems the only real alternative to a Carthaginian peace.

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

With Chemist's Help, Farmer of Future May Grow His Own Oil

By CLAUDE L. FISHER

GROW your own oil! Grow it on the surface of the earth rather than search for it in the depths below. That, in effect, can now be accomplished, making oil from plants, "hydrocarbons from carbohydrates," according to an announcement made recently (April 2, 1944) by the American Chemical Society. Dr. E. Berl, research professor at the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburg, has evolved a process of taking plant growth and producing therefrom oil or coal at will, telescoping into a few hours what it took nature millions of years to accomplish.

It is said that a mere 2% of the available crop lands of the United States would grow annually sufficient plant life from which enough gasoline could be "manufactured" to run the 32,000,000 automobiles that were on the roads of that country in the last year before it entered the present war. The waste from present farm products, if it could all be gathered together, would also produce enough gasoline to do the same thing.

Dr. Berl has been an American citizen for many years. During the last war he was chief chemist for the Austro-Hungary War Ministry but came to the United States soon afterwards. Some 18 years ago he embarked upon the problem of finding out just how nature had made oil and coal. It had been accepted that pressure and heat were the prime factors that leisurely nature had used throughout the ages to accomplish this end but Dr. Berl wondered if there were other factors or if the process could be accelerated.

Plant growth, as every student knows, is made up of three elements chemically combined, that is hydrogen, carbon and oxygen. Oil is made up of two of those same elements also chemically combined, that is hydrogen and carbon, hence the name "hydrocarbons" for oils. Dr. Berl not only sought a method of cutting out the oygen from plant growth and leaving the other two elements chemically combined as oil, but he sought a rapid method. His process, as already stated, takes but hours.

Always Same Ratio

A peculiarity of the combination of the three elements in plants is that two of them, hydrogen and oxygen, are *always present in the same ratio*, that is two atoms of hydrogen to one atom of oxygen, the same ratio as in water. This led early scientists to the erroneous belief that the sugars, starches and celluloses of plant growth were combinations of a water molecule with carbon, that is hydrates of carbon, hence the name "carbo-hydrates" given to those constituents of plant life or growth. This theory of the "water molecule" has long since been exploded but the misnomer, "carbohydrates", had in the meantime become firmly established in scientific phraseology and is still used. The three elements, hydrogen, carbon and oxygen are all combined in all sugar, starch and cellulose but not as carbon and water.

Dr. Berl has succeeded in unscrambling the combination. He cuts out the oxygen; the residue, chemically combined, is oil, "hydrocarbons from carbohydrates." To make coal from plant growth he cuts out both the hydrogen and the oxygen leaving only the carbon.

A simple laboratory experiment (not commercial) will illustrate this last change. Take a spoonful of sugar (a carbohydrate) and pour upon it some concentrated sulphuric acid. This acid has a strong affinity for water. It immediately extracts the hydrogen and the oxygen from the sugar and by some legerdemain of its own converts them instantly into water to slake its thirst. The residue is a beautiful piece of pure carbon or coke.

The Berl process makes porous coke for blast furnaces or dense coke for foundries or solid coal at will. When only the oxygen is cut out and oil is formed the process is equally flexible. Gasoline, kerosene or lubricating oils can be produced as desired. Dr. Berl claims that any country that has land upon which plants will grow need never again be a "have-not" nation as far as coal and oil are concerned. These can now be "manufactured" from plant growth as required.

Sugar cane is cited by Dr. Berl as being an excellent raw material because of its very rapid growth, the stalks sometimes reaching fifteen feet or more in length. Oil can be made from the carbohydrate of the sugar or from the carbohydrate of the cellulose of the stalks and leaves, but practically any kind of plant growth may be used, be it from the farm, the forest, or the sea.

While no details of the process are available, beyond the fact that heat and pressure are used, the method is said to be quite simple and much cheaper than the German methods of producing oil from coal by means of either the Bergius process or the Fischer-Tropsch process. Both of these are highly complicated and necessitate high capital expenditures. The Berl method is quite simple, requires no highly technical knowledge for its operation and has low capital costs. The farmer of the future even may have an installation of his own to make his own fuels to run his tractor and heat his home.

Revolutionary Process

Stage one of this revolutionary process produces a material that is jelly-like at room temperature. Even without further treatment this semi-jell can be used for Diesel engines. For fluid oil hydrogen is added by the hydrogenation method converting the jell into gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils, etc., as desired.

Generally speaking, the weight of the oxygen in all carbohydrates is slightly over 50% of the total, the hydrogen and carbon being slightly under 50%. In practice under the Berl process about two-thirds of the hydrogen and carbon can be converted into oil or about 33% of the total original weight of the plant growth. Thus, from say 100 tons of sugar cane, about 11 tons of gasoline and 22 tons of oil can be produced. If the sugar is first extracted and sold as sugar then the oil from the stalks and leaves only would be about 15% to 20% less.

Such is a brief summary of the possibilities of the Berl process. No longer, says its inventor, need the spectre of a world exhausted of its natural oil reserves haunt the industrialist and the automobile driver. In Churchill's last speech he outlined post-war plans especially in housing. It is believed, however, that British post-war economic policy involves also the "manufacture" of oil from carbohydrates with a huge carbohydrate development in tropical and sub-tropical Africa.

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Canada Has Led Way in News for Soldiers

By CARLETON J. KETCHUM

In the last war the Canadian Records Office originated the first newspaper for fighting men, the Canadian Daily Record.

In the present war this original paper has been expanded to the Canadian Press News, an eight-page tabloid with a circulation of 55,000 copies. Published through the co-operation of the Canadian Press it brings fresh news from home to all our service-men and accompanies the soldiers to the front-line along with ammunition, food, fuel and other essentials.

MEMBERS of Canada's armed forces overseas today are the best informed fighting men in the world. This is so for the reason that they are served by the best weekly newspaper ever published for and circulated among soldiers on the march.

The *Canadian Press News* will be two years old on May 2. It is an eight-page tabloid. Its pages measuring 17 by 12¾ inches are filled with six columns of up-to-the-minute news and pictures. An editorial introduction to the second page of the publication explains its origin, policy and purpose. This reads:

"A weekly newspaper of Canadian news edited and produced by the Canadian Press with the approval of the Government of Canada for free distribution to members of the Canadian forces overseas.

"News content of this periodical is selected by Canadian Press editors from the daily reports of the national co-operative news-gathering association and transmitted to the London Bureau of the Canadian Press, 85 Fleet Street, E.C.4. There Canadian editors put the material into form for publication.

"Pictures are supplied through the courtesy of newspaper members of the Canadian Press and the public relations departments of the services.

"The newspaper is printed in London by The Evening Standard Co. Ltd., 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4, under Canadian Press supervision and is delivered to London headquarters of the services. Distribution is handled by the services.

"Cost of editorial work, cable tolls and printing is paid by the Government. The Canadian Press prepares the paper on a non-profit basis, makes no charge for news or pictures and exercises full authority in selection and presentation of materials used.

"No material appearing in the *Canadian Press News* may be reprinted either wholly or in part without special permission."

The venture is thus a joint Canadian Government - Canadian Press contribution to the welfare of the fighting services.

Wanted News From Home

It was the Canadian Government which made the discovery early in the war that what the nation's warriors wanted more than all else was reliable news from home. The radio networks were doing their best and letters from home were helpful. But what the lads and, indeed, the lasses of the fighting services demanded was something to take the place of their home town newspaper and something that would be equally up-to-date.

Interested Federal Government Departments got in touch with John McNeil, General Manager of the Canadian Press, with headquarters in Toronto. Within a brief space of time —on May 2, 1942 to be precise—there appeared in London the first edition of the *Canadian Press News.* That was an edition of 30,000 copies. The newspaper's circulation today, two years later, is 55,000 and if the war lasts for another year will probably exceed 100,000.

The Editors resorted to a novel means of gauging the tastes in news of their present and potential readers. They circularized them with questionnaires and solicited suggestions. They received an avalanche of letters on the basis of which they were able to formulate a news policy which has proven extremely popular. These letters caused inclusion of such features as "The World This Week" which is a digest of the world's news in well abbreviated form, two full pages of news briefs which take the form of cabled items from cities, towns and villages from coast to coast in Canada.

One page of news emanating mostly from the Province of Quebec is published in the French language for the benefit of French-Canadian members of the forces.

Two sports pages have been reduced to one at the request, it is explained, of many soldier-readers.

A "Canadian Press News Pin-up Girl" selected from the realm of stage, screen or radio, occasionally fills the best part of one page of the publication.

All the news is assembled in the offices of the headquarters of the Canadian Press in the Metropolitan Building, Victoria Street, Toronto. It is selected from incoming messages which reach these offices every hour of the day from coast to coast and promptly are cabled to London. There the newspaper is edited, printed and then turned over to Canadian Army Headquarters.

Upon a smaller scale there was published from the Canadian Records Office in the last war the *Canadian Daily Record.* It was published first on January 16, 1917 and ceased publication about a year after the war ended, on July 31, 1919. Lord Beaverbrook as Canadian official Eye-Witness at the Front and official in charge of the Canadian Records Office is credited with having originated the idea of that publication.

500,000 in Uniform

About 500,000 Canadians are under arms or in uniform today. You may wonder how a weekly newspaper with only 55,000 circulation can reach the vast majority of those men and women now overseas. The answer is that batches of the publication are circulated to units, to mess halls, soldiers' clubs, to groups within units such as platoons within a company, sections within a battery, two or three to a naval vessel and half a dozen to an Air Force headquarters. The newspaper is then passed from hand to hand until it is read by all.

The Editors of this newspaper have been inundated with letters expressing the gratitude of Canada's fighting men. There was nothing comparable with it in the last or in any previous war and this the men well know. The publication's development has been interpreted by the men on our fighting lines as one more manifestation of their government's genuine concern for their welfare and their comfort. The fact that such a busy organization as the Canadian Press has seen fit to place its expert talent at the disposal of those concerned with publication of the weekly issues in Lord Beaverbrook's *London Standard* offices has been fully grasped and appreciated.

The *Canadian Press News* celebrates its second birthday on May 2. It is a mere fledgling in point of age and, of course, of seniority in the publishing field yet in the minds of our fighting men overseas today it has become a mighty important periodical. It will serve them in good stead in the invasion days that lie ahead for, by virtue of the thorough arrangements which have been made for its continuing circulation, it will travel to the furthermost forward lines along with the bully-beef, the hard-tack, letters from home and, of course, the ammunition.

Hansard Is as Hansard Does—All for $3.00

By THOMAS WAYLING

Here is an account of how the Hansard reporters work and why it is that reports are so accurate. Mr. Wayling has been in the Press Gallery for many years.

THE Parliament of Canada has passed ten thousand statutes since Confederation. And used half a billion words in doing so.

The world's greatest code of laws consists of ten statutes, passed in a few hundred words. The Ten Thousand and largely exist because a wilful world couldn't keep the Ten.

All people know how the Ten came to be; few know how the Ten Thousand were enacted.

Each year the Parliament of Canada meets and decides how the Laws of the Country shall be administered, how old laws shall be amended, how new ones shall be enacted. The Acts of Parliament are the crystallization of the Debates of Parliament.

Every day that Parliament meets the newspapers publish brief summaries of what was said and done. The radio sums up the summaries. Newspaper space being limited and radio time short, the governed can get only a sketchy idea of what the governors really say and do.

To overcome this lack, the Friends of Canadian Hansard are being organized in the Dominion. The organization is founded on the principles of the British Friends of Hansard, although the curious fact remains that Canada had a Hansard, so-called, before Britain did.

"Hansard" is the brief designation of the Debates of the House of Commons and the Debates of the Senate. As Parliament gets down to its work there is a spate of talk on Parliament Hill. Cabinet ministers, senators, party leaders, back benchers are talking, discussing, questioning, arguing.

In the centre aisle of each Chamber a shorthand reporter's pen races across his slim pages, line after line, page after page. There's an international crisis to be recorded, the Prime Minister is giving a review of the war effort, the Minister of Munitions is reporting on ship and shell production, the Minister of Agriculture is answering a question about bacon for England.

Word for Word Record

All this is recorded word for word. For a hectic ten minutes the reporter sets it down. As the ten minutes close another reporter slips into the seat beside him and takes up the tale. The first man vanishes out of the Chamber, up to the Hansard room, where for the next fifty minutes he dictates to a swift amanuensis what his shorthand has recorded. As the hour is up a bell rings and he goes back for another ten minute "take".

There are six shorthand reporters, each taking the same ten minutes of the hour. Their only relief is when a member exercises his right to speak in French, and the three French reporters take over. Sometimes the broad accents of the Clydeside make the reporter think another language has entered the Chamber. It is true that shortly after confederation a Scots-descended Senator wanted Gaelic made an official language, but as he debated his motion in Gaelic, no reporter could be found to take him down.

The acoustics of the Commons Chamber are very poor and the reporter is lucky when a member with a clear, resonant utterance takes the floor. Depressed is he who is unfortunate enough to be on hand to take the blurry, scrambled accents of a certain member whose pronunciation is so bad that he has been accused of using both official languages at once.

The average speaker has a pace of about 150 words a minute. There are some who race along at 200. The Prime Minister is a clear speaker, as are the present leaders of Opposition parties, Graydon, Coldwell and Blackmore. Of the women members Mrs. Neilson has a rapid, high-pitched but clear delivery. Mrs. Casselman is softer, slower-voiced.

The reporter's copy is handled with the speed and precision of newspaper editing. The Hansard editor carefully goes over the speech and in-

Hansard Reporter dictates his "take" to one of the staff's experienced typists as soon as he leaves the Chamber.

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So far as the public is concerned, anyone can get the same service as the members. For a fee of $3 per session, each day's copy of Hansard is mailed to the subscriber. If application is made after the session has started, the $3 includes all back numbers to the beginning of that session, and at the end of the session the index.

Each member has the right to get reprints of anything in Hansard, particularly his own speech. Using the same type, the King's printer will run off extra copies of any speech or selection of speeches. A member can get 1,000 copies of a two-page speech for $5.20; a four-page speech for $7.30; a 6- or 8-page speech for $10.80. There have been orders for as many as 50,000 reprints, which are supplied on the same cost basis.

Both French and English

It is worth noting that the western members, whose constituents take a keener interest in Parliament, order more reprints than easterners. The new parties particularly, Labor, C.C.F., New Democracy, distribute reprints more freely.

Like all proceedings in Parliament, Hansard is printed in both English and French. A French member's speech is recorded in French even in the English Hansard, but a translation is appended to the same issue. The French Hansard has all the English speeches translated.

The Senate Hansard follows the same procedure as the Commons, but the Senate Hansard is not so voluminous.

Hansard is punctilious in its reports, the only emendations being of unparliamentary language, and even such backchat may find its way into the pages. Hansard is modest and only twice has it put any of its own comments in the report. Once was when a man on the roof of the old parliament buildings dropped a pail of ice through the glass and nearly followed it himself, and again when the buildings were destroyed by fire in 1916. The reporting of the debates went on until the Keeper of the Door came in and broke the news of the conflagration. Hansard wrote "fire" and dashed out of the Chamber.

Luke Hansard, a Norwich printer, came to London and worked as a compositor for John Hughes, printer to the House of Commons. He bought a partnership and ultimately bought up the firm. In 1804 William Cobbett made the first serious attempt at verbatim reports of parliamentary speeches. He ran into difficulties, and Luke Hansard, who did his printing, took over and started the publication of Hansard's Parliamentary Debates. He employed his own reporters but it was not a profitable venture, and the government in 1878 contributed a grant of £3,000. In 1889 the company went bankrupt and the Hansard Publishing Union, Ltd., took over. It was not until 1909 that the British Parliament took over the reporting and printing of its own debates, although as far back as 1887 T. P. O'Connor had pleaded for verbatim reporting.

In Canada there was no official reporting of the Parliaments of Upper and Lower Canada, but in 1865 the published Confederation Debates recorded the proceedings at Quebec of the previous year. This demonstrated the value of verbatim reporting.

In the late 'sixties the Senate arranged with John Bourinot to prepare a report of the Senate proceedings, but it was not verbatim. In 1876 a contract for official reporting was awarded to George and Andrew Holland who carried on the work until 1916. In 1917 the Senate established its own Hansard, which still remains.

In 1867, Alexander Mackenzie and Joseph Howe raised the debates question in the Commons. A special committee was appointed but its report was voted down. Up to 1870 the only records were press clippings, pasted up and known as "scrap book Hansards".

In 1870 James Cotton of the Ottawa *Times* issued a compilation taken from press reports and Parliament purchased a number of copies. These were known as the "Cotton Debates" of 1870, 1871, 1872. There was also Thompson's *Mirror of Parliament*, published from day to day. Thompson had a Scot's thrift. He never gave more than four small printed pages for twopence, and if the story was incomplete when he reached the end of the page he left it suspended there and used the leftover type to start the next day's quota.

In 1875 a contract was awarded at $500 a week for the reporting of the Commons debates and in 1880, twenty-nine years before the British Parliament adopted a similar plan, the Canadian Commons established its own Hansard, which was later described to a British committee by Lord Lee of Farnham as the best in the world.

Unlike the U.S. Congressional Record, nothing goes into Canadian Hansard that has not actually been said in Parliament. Speeches may not be put into Hansard, as they are into the Record, without being delivered. The only exceptions are tables of figures attached to the budget or similar documentary copy, and then only by consent of the House or Senate concerned.

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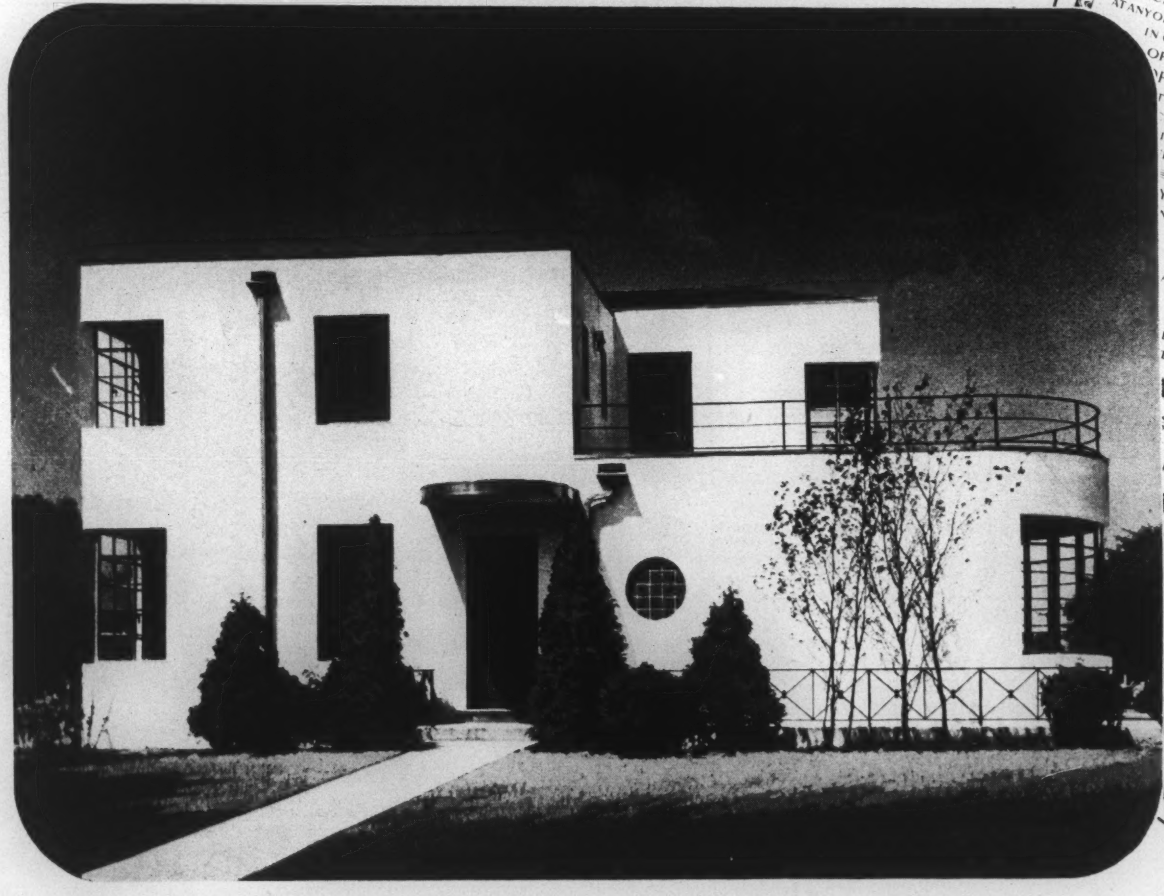

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Soviet Has Not Buried Marx, and Thinks Capitalism is the Corpse

By B. K. SANDWELL

On page 10 of this issue Mr. R. A. Davies, SATURDAY NIGHT'S *correspondent in Moscow, writes on Russia's reaction to recent American articles on the alleged Soviet swing from Marxism.*

THE so-called changes in the ideology of Soviet Russia — changes which have actually been headlined in a Canadian newspaper with the words "SOVIET BURIES MARX: TURNS TO CAPITALISM" —are not changes in ideology at all. They are changes in tactics due to the conviction of Moscow that Marxian Socialism has already won the battle against capitalism.

The article in the Russian economic periodical, *Under the Banner of Marxism,* recently analyzed in the New York *Times,* does not do anything more than establish a distinction between capitalism in the liberal democratic countries and in the Fascist countries—a distinction with which every "classical" economist would agree, and which was expounded by Stalin many months ago.

The allegation that Russian economists now term capitalism a "progressive" system means no more than that they regard it as progressing, in liberal democratic countries, towards a peaceful evolution into Socialism. For this conclusion it is not at all necessary to go to Russian authorities. Marxian political economy is a highly international science, and one of the best expositions of the new ideas is to be found in the volume "The Theory of Capitalist Development" by Paul M. Sweezy of Harvard, one of the ablest Marxian economists in the world, and one of the very few who can express Marxian ideas in English in words which sound as if they had meaning.

Self-Destruction

It has always been the basic doctrine of Marxism that the capitalist economy would eventually destroy itself by the violence of the wars and depressions which it would bring in its later stages. It is this belief which has enabled the Marxists to preach revolution by merely predicting it; they did not have to say that they wanted it to happen, they merely said it would inevitably happen.

From a very early date, however, there have been differences among them as to the precise way in which it would happen. It was a long time after the Russian Revolution before any substantial part of the Russian Communist party began to think that that revolution could be maintained and safeguarded in Russia without a similar revolution in at least several of the major countries of the world. (Before the Russian Revolution it had been the orthodox view that a socialist revolution could not even take place in a single country, let alone maintain itself against counter-revolution.) But Russia is a very large and very self-contained country, and after a time the majority of its rulers began to believe that socialism could maintain itself in Russia alone for a considerable time, and that it would be better tactics to seek alliances among the capitalist countries, thereby splitting the forces of capitalism, than to promote revolution in all of them at once and thereby consolidate the capitalist world against Russia. Trotsky was expelled from the party for refusing to accept this policy when it was adopted by the ruling group.

Revolution Victorious

But, as Stalin put it in 1926, even if Socialism could be *established* in a single country, it could not be regarded as fully safeguarded "unless the revolution has been victorious in a number of other countries." The new attitude is due to the fact that the Soviets believe that the revolution *has* been victorious—in a very large part of Europe. The capitalist world, they believe, has now been so divided and weakened—the process being immensely hastened by the Second World War,—that socialism is no longer in any danger, and can now expect to gather to itself an increasing number of countries by the mere automatic collapse of capitalism within their boundaries.

Hitherto it had been taken for granted by Socialists in Russia that as Socialism progressed the internal antagonisms within the capitalist world (which is of course totally without unity on any subject except the desire to perpetuate capitalism) would die down, and in the words of Mr. Sweezy "the conflict between socialism and imperialism would come increasingly to the fore, leading eventually to a showdown for world supremacy". (The showdown would of course be military.) This looked like the only safe assumption prior to the tremendous weakening of all the great capitalist countries except the United States during the past four years. But these four years have been crucial. The Socialists, believing their system to be stable and self-sustaining and the capitalist system to carry the seeds of its own disintegration, now believe that in the democratic countries at least a non-revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism is perfectly possible; and they believe also that the instant the German yoke is lifted from continental Europe, socialism will establish itself in practically all of the liberated territories. This does not appear like an unreasonable assumption, and explains the unexpected liberal and hands-off attitude which the Russians have been taking towards most of these countries with the exception of Poland, where they apparently think that capitalism is most deeply rooted and democracy none too powerful.

A capitalism which is automatically and peacefully converting itself into socialism is obviously not an enemy to be feared by socialists, and there can be nothing wrong about describing it as "progressive"; if it is progressing towards socialism, it *is* progressive in any socialist sense of the term.

The most unprofitable part of the whole discussion is that which concerns the concept of surplus value. That phrase is an extremely bad translation of Marx's term "Mehrwerth", literally "value increase", and his only interest in "Mehrwerth" lies in the fact that under private capitalism no production takes place until there is "value increase", that is to say until the thing produced is worth more than the labor and materials used in producing it, and worth more in the purely monetary sense of being saleable for more money. The result is that much pro-

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duction which would be highly desirable socially does not take place (unless the state intervenes) because the product cannot be sold at a profit. It would, for example, have been socially desirable that the unemployed labor of the early 'thirties should have been used to build houses, hospitals, sanatoria, gymnasiums, and other socially beneficial works, but it could not be so employed without state intervention, and the state did not intervene.

Goes to the State

In Russia the state operates the economy, and it does not matter whether a production operation results in "Mehrwerth" or not; if there is any it goes to the state, which employs it for the general social good, and in part for the carrying on of production of goods in which the "Mehrwerth" is a minus quantity. For it must not be forgotten that the Russian economy uses all the mechanisms of the capitalist economy except that of private capital. It has money, pays wages, gives credit, keeps accounts, offers differential incentives for labor, and even pays interest.

Under the capitalist system some socialists represent this "Mehrwerth" as something stolen from the worker by the capitalist, but Marx never went so far as to declare the worker's right to the full value of all that he produces; he merely held that what the worker did not get the state should take and administer for the good of all the workers. His main concern was that production should not stop because of the lack of a prospect of "Mehrwerth".

And perhaps the most important change in economic-political thinking in the last two hundred years is the change which has at last convinced us that large-scale unemployment cannot any longer be tolerated. What a change from the day, scarcely more than a century ago, when Malthus could lay it down as an inescapable principle that a man born into a world in which the people who own the world's goods do not desire to purchase his labor "has no claim of right to even the smallest particle of food"!

• •

City of Peace and Intrigue

By MURRAY OULTON

Geneva has been an "international city" since the Middle Ages. It's more so than ever today, when it has taken Lisbon's place as the chief gathering place of political agents, planners, plotters, refugees and spies.

DUE to the new orientation of events in Europe, Geneva has usurped the place Lisbon has held for a long time. Today the Swiss city is the chief window looking out upon wartime Europe, the place too where diplomats and others with more shady credentials keep their ear to the ground listening to the warning rumbles that are more and more shaking Occupied Europe.

From the Middle Ages onwards Geneva has had the reputation of being an international city. It is an open secret that both warring sides have their agents there, and Mr. Ernest Hambloch, who was a British Consul in Switzerland during the last war, has recorded in his reminiscences his experiences of how the espionage system of the Allies and the Cental Powers worked.

He had the opportunity of observing the advantages that accrued to the Germans in a neutral country as the result of preliminary organization. With this experience he declared in 1938 that he was convinced the aims and methods of Germany were no less a menace to world peace than were those of Bismarck and the Kaiser. He was right.

What happened between 1914 and 1918 in Geneva is happening again. The city is overcrowded. The hotels and hostels—and there are plenty of these—are packed, and as well there are great camps for interned soldiers. It is said that there are whole battalions of Italians, French and Poles among these. Everybody knows espionage is rampant, and agents of many nationalities are engaged in more or less secret activities. In addition there are large numbers of refugees who have taken asylum there.

The Swiss have never had the heart to turn away those in trouble. The city's international character may be said to have started at the time of the Reformation. Religious refugees from France made their home in Geneva, and among them was Calvin. He and many other illustrious reformers preached from the pulpit of the cathedral of St. Peter. Another famous name is that of John Knox, who took refuge there from the persecution of Mary, and he declared that the city was "the most perfect school of Christ that was ever on earth since the days of the Apostles."

Geneva, however, has been more than a centre of religion; there the world-famous organization the Red Cross was born; and after the last war it became the headquarters of the League of Nations. There too, Lenin and Trotsky found a haven of rest for a time. It was in Geneva that, towards the end of last century, Luigi Luccheni, a lad scarcely out of his teens, struck Elizabeth of Austria a violent blow on the chest. Until an hour later she did not realize she had been struck by anything more than a brutal fist. Then it was discovered she had been stabbed with a thin, home-made dagger. She died, and the murderer was confined in the prison of St. Antoine, where he was made to sew boots. For this work he used a stout needle, several inches long, which might have proved a useful weapon against an unsuspecting visitor had Luccheni been seized with a fit of madness!

The increasing number of political refugees who made Geneva their centre for planning and plotting last century gave it an increasingly cosmopolitan flavor. They came, and few questions were asked, yet the citizens remained aloof and were not influenced by their presence. No other city has been the birth of so many humanitarian efforts. The Red Cross has been mentioned. It is still its headquarters, and this war, as in the last, it is a vast clearing house for the correspondence of prisoners of war, as well as other movements aimed at mitigating the horrors of strife. Efforts in the interests of such oppressed peoples as the Armenians have been launched there, and international disputes have been brought there to be settled by arbitration.

Fittingly enough, after the last war it was decided to make Geneva the first international city in the world by establishing the headquarters of the League of Nations there. The great palace cost £2,000,000. Thus was set the seal of world fame upon this third city of the Republic of Switzerland. Normally the population is about 140,000.

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THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THOSE WHO PREPARE FOR IT

Army's New Attitude Toward the Misfit

By JOHN CARMICHAEL

In military history cases of mental breakdown were first looked on as cowardice and then, during the last war, as "shell-shock". Now army doctors recognize mental breakdown as arising from nervous disorder and strain usually arising from some inherent weakness in the individual.

WHEN wars were fought by professional soldiers any mental breakdown was "cowardice" and it was only with the advent of conscript armies that other explanations were sought for the strange psychological changes that are sometimes seen.

In the last war "shell-shock" was the first explanation but since then medical science has been able to show that neither cowardice, malingering nor "shell shock" is the true explanation.

Can we tell how a man will stand up to the sights and sounds of war? The trench warfare of 1914-18 was perhaps, more searching than the mobile warfare of to-day but the same types of strain will always be found in battle.

It is not the man who has been blown up or buried alive for a time or threatened with death from a hundred bullets who suddenly falls out. It is not even the man who sees his best friends blown to bits while he escapes, although that type of experience may be a precipitating event.

Inherent Weakness

It is the man who reveals a weakness which was always there, but which only comes to the surface under a combination of fatigue, horror and danger.

Dunkirk furnished its batch of such cases, and who can wonder. Men arrived back in a state of complete exhaustion, in which they forgot the horrors by a complete loss of memory, or lived them again in a state of hysteria. So many were afraid of being afraid, of appearing to their comrades as cowards, or blamed themselves with not having done enough at the crucial moment. Many had the "jitters" and all who came within this class were in a state which unless taken in hand at once, would have led to serious permanent damage.

To the soldier who has suffered from hysterical weeping in front of his mates there may be initiated a chain of psychological failures that leads to permanent disability, and the Army doctors of to-day are fully alive to the problem.

First Treatment

Sleep is one of the greatest weapons we have in the first stage of treatment—and those who are most acutely affected benefit most from rapid early treatment. Sleep for days or even weeks is guaranteed by drugs, and in the waking intervals, during feeding, encouragement and explanation lead the mind back to normal. The deeper problems may take longer and more detailed examination, and ultimately the question must be answered as to whether the weakness which caused the breakdown is a bar to further military service or not.

The point is that those who break down always had some slight inherent weakness, some psychological misbalance or inferiority. In civilian life they managed to overcome or conceal that weakness, or in some cases never met a strain which would reveal it.

Many were like a tight-rope walker, well adjusted to the path of life they were on, but apt to be pushed over by any doubt or difficulty. Under the stress of army life, plus the exhaustion and horror of fighting, the balance was spoiled and a neurosis, to use the correct term, resulted. That may be anything from a simple case of not fitting into the team or an advanced type with a variety of nervous symptoms: paralysis, loss of speech or even sight, or any combination of these symptoms.

Fortunately, the Army knows this now and understands that with conscripts who have been subject to no special selection, such cases are to be expected. If they are looked for they may be found long before the men are tested under fire, and those proven to be unlikely to stand up to combat conditions may nevertheless be found a place which is of value to the Army, and of value to the men themselves, by leaving them under conditions where they can still maintain their balance.

The psychologist and the psychiatrist are now producing tests which will enable them to eliminate the man who will be a liability in the front line. That is true scientific progress—to discover the meaning of the once mysterious "shell-shock," to show it can be treated accurately (and not by the old method of exhortations to keep "stiff upper lips" and "stout hearts"); and to go on to prevention by detecting the precursory signs.

Later will come the task of refitting such men to play their part in civilian life; and the same tests and technique can be applied to workers in industry, among whom psychoneurosis due to industrial strain is all too common.

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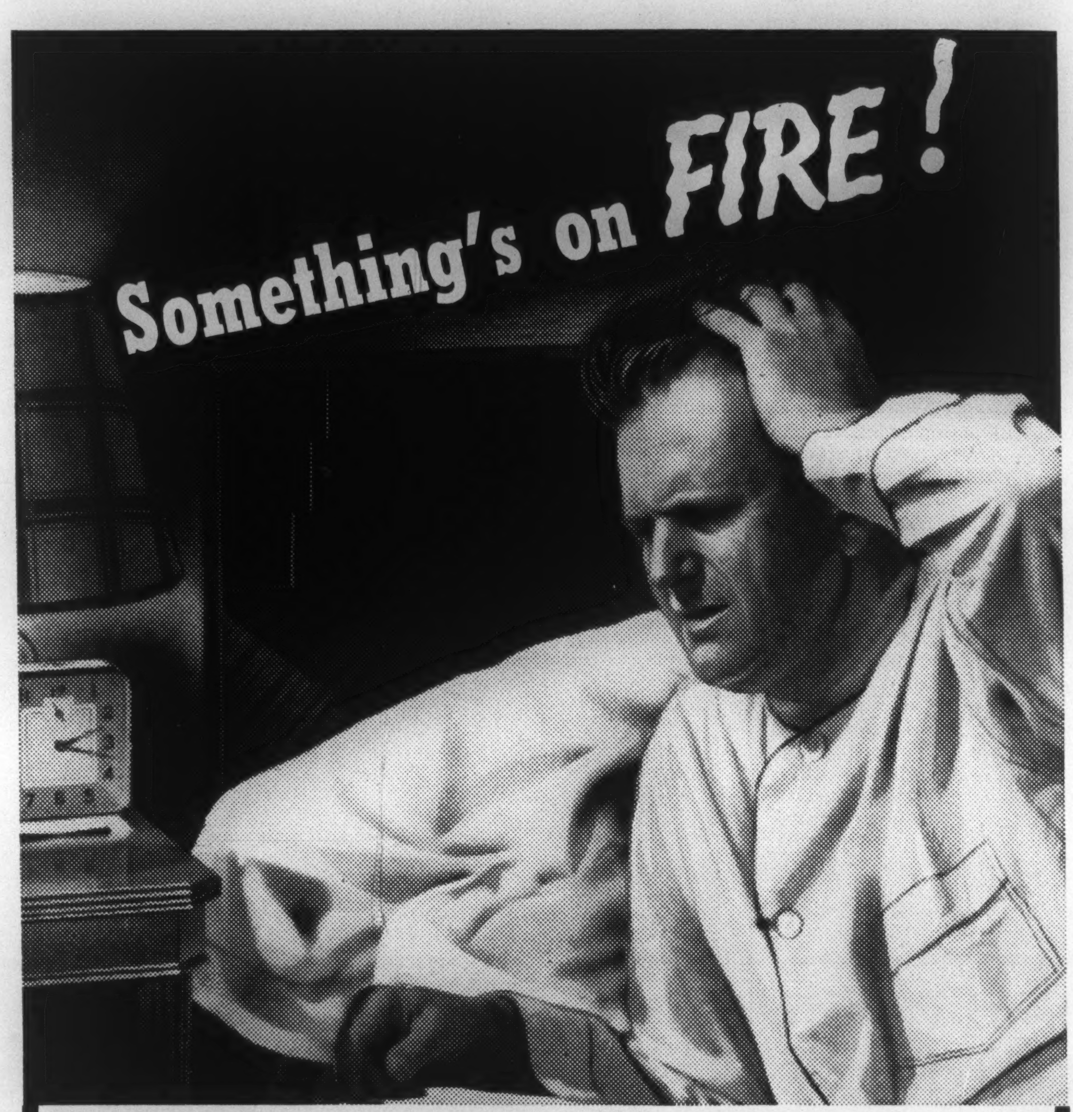

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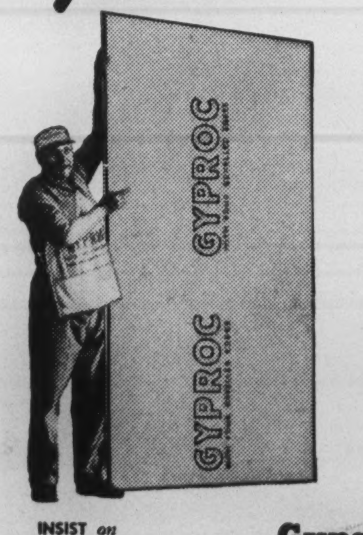

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Revision of Constitution Will Strengthen Canada

By V. E. G.

In this article a well-known constitutional lawyer of Toronto predicts that Canada will recast her constitution in the next few years, and tries to imagine how that operation will look when regarded from the vantage-point of fifty years from now.

The new constitution will rescue Parliament from the party machine and the regimentation of the Cabinet, by means of a new system of representation.

There will be a Bill of Individual Rights and safeguards for minority groups.

OUR view of the making of Confederation, 1864-1867, from the vantage or disadvantage point of 1944 is, unquestionably, far different from that of "The Fathers." Of course we now know what has happened meanwhile; but more than that, we are now free from the bias of contemporary politics and from some of the prejudice created by the personalities of that time. Whether they "builded better than they knew," or "missed the bus," has been long debated without finality; but always the material of debate is subsequent history. But, of course, constitutions must be made for the future: not for the present or past. If we could take a similar backward look on the constitution-making of 1944, could we achieve a similar objective view of our present dilemma, free from some of the current prejudices or the prevailing fog? Let us try.

Of course, we must first build up our subsequent history to see how the scheme really worked. So here we are in 1994, looking back on the constitution-makers in the Canada of 1944. Let us pretend that Canada now has a population of eighty million people — that is discounting Prof. Leacock by twenty per cent. There has been a shift of weight in the population boat: we are heavy in the Maritime bow: but the weight of British Columbia and Alberta in the stern has kept us on a fairly even keel. Montreal is still our greatest city in finance and commerce, while Ontario's great cities opposite Detroit, Buffalo and Chicago have surprised us by not achieving their "Manifest destiny" of 1944. Ontario is now the principal agricultural state in the Commonwealth, and its natural resources of mine and forest are surpassed only by those of Alberta. The long-vexing race and language question is of merely historical interest, since the great world migrations of the 1950's readjusted or submerged proportions based on racial origins in the Canadian provinces. The Commonwealth, though indissolubly linked with Great Britain by cultural and economic ties, is now a politically independent unit, insofar as any national unit can be called independent in the interdependent society of a world community, in which surprising shifts of economic and cultural potentials have occurred.

Effect of Second World War

Now, what was it that happened in 1944-1950 to Canada's constitution which prepared her people for the shocks and stresses of those post-war years? Well, it looks very plain and commonsense-like at this distance in 1994—but they say it was neither plain nor easy when it happened. It must have been the effect of the second world war on the Canadian people that charged a tradition-bound, intro-spective, and ultra-conservative people with the electrons of adventurous experiment, controlled by realistic thinking. It was as if a blind man received his sight; it was salvation through action; not by mere faith in the future.

The people—not the political doctors—suddenly decided to make the constitution fit the social and economic facts of the time and the prospect. Their political institutions were reformed as the machinery of a mill is transformed to a new process of production. These institutions were to be the servant of the people's needs instead of master of the people's fate. One can see now that that was the key to the mystery of its idiosyncrasy.

So—it was decided to have a Constitutional Assembly to reform the Canadian Constitution. Oh yes, it was quite illegal—a lot of people said it was revolutionary—but it was bad, just the same. You see, the Canadian people perceived that a national emergency existed requiring a bridge from the artificial centralization of the war period to the rationalized distribution of authority suited to a durable peace. The bridge could not be found in the outmoded British North America Acts of 1867 and afterwards, nor in constitutional tradition, nor in a new provincial compact. So, in a peculiarly British fashion, they ignored constitutional inhibitions to bring about a realistic solution of practical difficulties in government. Hence, the constitutional convention!

Convention in 1945

This Convention was called in 1945 by the Governor-General on the advice of the leaders of all political parties in Parliament. It used the electoral machinery of Parliament to choose representatives of the people in a Convention, but combined the representation of constituencies into districts with multiple representatives, each district electing ten members. This Convention, when elected, was entrusted with the task of framing and enacting a new Constitution for Canada. During its sittings, which lasted for two years, the Government of Canada was continued under the existing parliamentary system without any interference from the Convention. Of course, many Members of Parliament and of provincial legislatures were members of the Convention, but the organization and functions of the latter were quite independent of the former. By agreement, there was very little partisan interference with the convention elections, though it is clear that the temper of the people was such that an attempt of any party to dominate the Convention would have brought a quick reaction of popular resentment.

The Convention had available the collaboration of all departments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in its investigation and negotiations. Moneys for payment of convention expenses were voted by Parliament. The Speaker of the Senate was Honorary Chairman of the Convention and the Convention elected its own Executive Committee.

Of course, the major problem of the Convention was expected to be the distribution of legislative jurisdiction between central and local governments and the division of revenue sources appropriate to the legislative and executive responsibilities of the several governments. But for this subject, the Convention had the preparatory work of the Rowell-Sirois Commission, as well as the experience of the war years, and this part of the work was surprisingly light. The Convention committees did most of the work of drafting which greatly reduced the number of plenary sittings of the Convention. Thus the Convention was permitted to give conscientious and thorough consideration to fundamental principles of authority and representation which had been much neglected in earlier constitutional debates.

For example, the theory of sovereignty was given a modern orientation and the pretentious legalistic formalities of other days were cut through with practical sense. The personal sovereign as the Executive Head of the State was, of course, retained, but ultimate sovereignty in the State was vested in the Canadian people. Thus, the Crown became in very truth, what it had long attempted to be, despite the restraint of legal forms, the servant of the people's liberties.

Parliament Rescued

The restoration of Parliament to the people was a major undertaking of the convention. Long the prisoner of the party machine and regimented by the Cabinet system, Parliament discovered in the new regime a freedom of conscience and of will which was the very breath of life. Probably this, more than any other feature of the new order, marks the beginning of the new Canadian epoch. It is now apparent that this was the achievement which saved the parliamentary system from extinction in Canada. Plainly, no other instrument could have saved a system which was already moribund and incapable of self-reform. The system of popular representation in Parliament was completely recast and the old system of *"the ins vs. the outs"* gave way to a system of parliamentary representation which made that body a cross-section of Canadian political opinion in a degree quite unimagined in the old system.

The Bill of Individual Rights and Minority Groups took its proper place in the new constitution. The exposure of this bogey seemed little short of a miracle. The first stage in treating the problem was the search for the arch-enemy of these so-called rights and privileges. The search was successful, since the "Enemy" was identified as nothing more palpable than that shadow of the devil, self-induced fear. Thereafter, the laying of that ghost took a new line. The declaration of human rights, which forms the preamble to the constitution, is forever a land-mark of freedom. It marks the Canadian Constitution as worthy to be counted among the great charters of human freedom which peoples have from time to time collectively promulgated.

Mention should perhaps be made of the new independence of the judiciary secured by the constitution. The election of judges was removed from political authority and confided in a special college of delegates. These delegates were elected in part by Parliament and in part by the provincial societies of lawyers and in part by the Supreme Court of Canada—now, of course, the final court of appeal for all Canada.

The new constitution contained provisions for its own amendment by referendum, to be initiated in Parliament or upon the petition of any three legislatures addressed to the Governor-General.

In retrospect, one can see that the Constitutional Convention and its work did indeed mark a political revolution, as its opponents and critics of the time declared it to be; but it was a bloodless revolution which cost no lives or heartbreaks and it did indeed make possible for Canada the new heaven and the new earth of the great post-war era.

SPRING FEVER

NOW'S the time when sun and rains
  Give the young seeds growing pains—
And burn me up and leave me cold,
With rheumatism when I'm old.

GILEAN DOUGLAS

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62

Religious Survey Shows Family Indifference

By A. C. FORREST

Indifference appears to be a prominent characteristic of a great many Canadians who put themselves down as belonging to this or that Church, but the Church in question doesn't know them.

Many families are now divided among several different kinds of Church organizations. Migration is bad for Church membership. Too many people look on the community Church as merely a centre of moral influence and not as the House of God.

The writer is a young minister at present preaching in a Hamilton, Ont., Church.

DURING the past two years many Canadian communities have made systematic surveys of the religious interests and habits of their people. This has been part of the organized attempt of the Protestant denominations working through inter-denominational groups to reach and meet the needs of the thousands of Canadians who have left their homes to work in wartime industries.

Most of these surveys were made by door-to-door visitation. And from the findings several rather significant conclusions concerning our changing religious habits may be deduced.

Some professed surprise to find very little opposition or hostility. One Presbyterian friend of mine was questioning an old lady about her church affiliation of which she seemed rather hazy. Unable to find out anything he asked the final question designed to make people state their preference, "Where would you send for a minister if someone died in your house?" Caustically she replied that she would "Send to the States."

Few Admit No-Connection

However she was not typical. Most people claimed some sort of adherence or allegiance. Few were willing to admit to no church connection. And most ministers and church offices received the names of many families of whom they had never heard. Although these professed membership or at least adherence in these congregations, on further checking it was discovered that they hadn't been near any church for years.

Such experiences point to a very widespread practical indifference. Like the prominent American who claimed to be a Presbyterian because that was the church he stayed away from. Keen rivalry between denominations has long been a characteristic of Canadian church life. A few score years ago one Southern Ontario blacksmith used to advertise when he wanted a new workman, "Methodist Preferred." And it was not uncommon for delegations to meet incoming citizens at the local station, putting them through an ordeal such as a prominent college freshman from a family with a good name, and means, undergoes during the fraternity rushing season. Such advice as, "If you want to get ahead in this town you'd better be a Baptist," was not unheard of.

Well, the denominational spirit of 1944 is pretty low according to the survey. Thousands had no preference. They didn't go anywhere themselves and they sent their children to the nearest Sunday School. Members of the Presbyterian Church moved from village to city to let their children attend the Pentecostal Church School because that was where their friends next door attended. Adherents of the United Church admitted that their youngsters were going to the Anglican Sunday School because they didn't have to cross the street as they would have had to do to attend their own denominational school.

Some Still Methodists

Many cards were filled in with the word Methodist after the question re denomination. And these good people were quite interested to learn that the Methodist Church of Canada has been absorbed in the union of 1925. One caller was amused to have a wife go and wake up her shift-working husband from his afternoon sleep to find out what denomination he preferred. She wasn't sure about her own allegiance, although she had been baptized an Anglican, converted in a mission hall, married in the largest United Church in the city, and sent her daughter to the Baptist Sunday School.

Some years ago Church of England clergymen were apt to be disheartened by the fact that many people who were actually quite indifferent called themselves Anglican whenever the census man called. There is evidence that the trend is changing. In the last census some half million people in Canada claimed to be United Church of which that denomination had no record. Apparently they have transferred their indifference from one denomination to another. But it does signify that the ideal of united effort and service of a United Church has appealed to many people who otherwise have no doctrinal or traditional prejudice.

There is some value in the passing of this old bitter denominational rivalry. But it may be more than offset by the break-up in family ties in church life. I saw one card which was not untypical. The father was Christian Science. The mother was a member of some evangelical sect; one daughter went to a United Church Sunday School; an older boy sang in an Anglican choir; and the two smaller children went to the Baptist Sunday School across the street.

On further checking it was discovered that the mother and father were quite unknown by the Christian Science and evangelical people. And each member of the family went his own particular way quite divided on this fundamental matter of family life.

Another suspicion confirmed by these surveys was that the very vocal and flagrantly advertising sects represent a much smaller pro-

Taking a thought to wartime travelling mothers and their tots, the Pennsylvania Railroad established this station nursery at the 30th street station in Philadelphia. Youngsters of all ages are cared for while mother makes travelling arrangements or effects quick changes. Here an attendant entertains a brood of tiny travellers in the playroom.

AMAZING PROFESSIONAL MOTHPROOFING METHOD

now available for home use

NO ODOR · NO WRAPPING · NO STORING AWAY

JUST a few minutes spraying with LARVEX—and Mrs. Neal has saved her husband's new suit from moth holes.

Now Mrs. Neal won't have the bother of wrapping up this suit or storing it away! She just puts it back in the closet on its usual hanger.

WHY? Moths will actually starve to death before they will eat LARVEXED clothes, sofas, or rugs!

This is the professional mothproofing method used by leading woollen mills, laundries, and dry cleaners.

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In Canada's Finer Homes

Whether it's for installation in a new residence or replacement in an old one, the wise home owner requests Wallaceburg faucets, showers and other fittings. They always give long years of truly dependable service, without frequent repairs. It's just another case of quality products being far cheaper in the long run. The best of raw materials and superlative workmanship are a standing guarantee behind every plumbing fixture bearing the name Wallaceburg.

Although our war work is extensive we are still able to meet ordinary requirements. However, we urge you to refrain from ordering new fixtures unless absolutely necessary. Wallaceburg Brass Limited, Wallaceburg, Toronto, Montreal, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

PUT VICTORY FIRST

BUY VICTORY BONDS

portion of the population than one would expect on superficial judgment.

In a typical urban community where many of these groups are apparently flourishing it will be found that over 90% of the Protestant population will be divided in order of size among the United, Anglican, Presbyterian and Baptist denominations, the other ten percent will be divided up among from fifteen to twenty different sects.

Yet the church page of the Saturday edition of the local paper will probably have half its space taken by advertisements of these usually sincere and enthusiastic groups. And it is likely too that a great deal of broadcast time on the local station will be paid for by the same organizations.

More Division in Sects

It was indicated by many cards that there was much more division in the families of people attending the sects. One frequently hears the conviction expressed that they are growing rapidly, and that indifference among their adherents is at a minimum. But it was found that great numbers of people who are inactive in religious practice professed adherence or membership in evangelical churches which they hadn't attended for many years. The turnover of such groups is large. And the reason for the periodic booms and depressions is that there is so little family continuity, and a constant shifting of loyalties of the erratic and unstable from one popular auditorium to another.

One lesson which might be learned by the older churches from these younger groups is in the enthusiasm they are able to inspire, and the sacrificial spirit they create. For example the missionary givings of

THERE WAS A STAR

THERE was a star
That came up over the willow-trees,
In a sky more bluish-green than dark.
It became our *personal* star—
Watched for—wished on—
A sort of talisman,
A seal set on our longing.

I see it sometimes now
For the sky is the same.
Only I do not close my eyes
And whisper "starlight" any longer.

Childish it was, to wish on stars, my dear;
And I'm grown up, now you are gone from here.

MONA GOULD

the People's Church in Toronto or the Philpott Tabernacle in Hamilton show a wonderful missionary zeal, compared with most of the older denominations.

One important lesson was learned from wartime migration. And that was that many loyal and interested church members back in the village or rural congregations came to the city to work in munitions or other industries and to forget all about church life and worship. Families who were most enthusiastic workers in the church at the four corners have lived in the city for many months without ever going near a place of common worship.

City Church Unfriendly?

The reasons they gave for this neglect were not sound. Sometimes they blamed it on the lack of friendliness in city churches. But almost all city churches have made an attempt to reach these people and ministers are disturbed by their failure. The city church may still have a great deal to learn in this respect.

But there is a general conviction that the rural or village church with its program of recreational and social life has something to learn too. There must have been something wrong with the religious experience of its members if they could so easily move away from its influence without ever missing its worship or spiritual inspiration sufficiently to rouse them to seek it elsewhere.

Often such churches have become little more than community centres with varied programs of social life. When its members moved to the city they found better recreation in the movies, and a more exciting social life in bowling alley, restaurant or even factory. Never having fully understood the primary function of the church back home they failed to miss it in the city.

The final conclusion rising out of these findings has long been realized by our church leaders, but it has been underlined anew. That is that great hosts of people look upon the community church as a sort of moral influence centre and not as the House of God. So many parents, indifferent themselves, and ignorant of the real function of the church, refuse to attend or support it, but they will insist that their children go to Sunday School, where they naively hope they will learn good morals and good manners.

This attempt to teach religion by proxy has of course failed. And it has resulted in a generation of biblically illiterate and religiously indifferent children.

Flagrant atheism and opposition has pretty well disappeared. Denominational rivalry is definitely dying. Religious intolerance is largely forgotten. But indifference may prove a greater danger. And ignorance of the responsibility and function of the Christian Church, and the relationship of the family to it, may be the greatest danger of all. Fortunately it is a danger of which Church leaders have become more and more increasingly aware.

Day Nursery Schools have become the solution of Great Britain's care of the children of working mothers. Here, through supervised play, children learn to adjust themselves to others; to give and take. Judging from these smiling youngsters, nursery school is something to be enjoyed.

MAKE-UP FOUNDATIONS

and other beauty accessories as individual as your face

Glamorous? Sophisticated? Youthful? Whichever you may be, Helena Rubinstein has created thrilling beauty aids to accentuate your special loveliness. *Make-up Foundations*—Town & Country Make-up Film for mat finish glamour 1.25, 2.00. Snow Lotion to combat the oiliness and skin blemishes of the teens 1.25. *Face Powders*—Gossamer-light and fragrant, Apple Blossom 1.25, Flower Petal 1.25, Water Lily 2.00. Town & Country 3.75—in alluring shades, including Peachbloom, Mauresque, Sporting Pink, Opalescent. *Lipstick*—Smooth texture and lasting freshness—Apple Red, Red Velvet, Red Coral, Red Raspberry .95, 1.25. *Rouge*—Warm subtle colours superbly blended to match Helena Rubinstein lipsticks. Dry Rouge 1.25. Refills .75. Cream Rouge 1.25, 2.50. *Waterproof Mascara*—For longer, darker, silkier-looking eyelashes. In Black, Brown, Blue. 1.25.

126 Bloor St. W., Toronto

HELENA RUBINSTEIN

To Cure Germany, We Must Accept Russia

By L. A. MacKAY

German Militarism is the result of the fundamental error of the German people, induced in them by the Prussians, of believing that they are the nation appointed by destiny to preserve European civilization from an uncivilized Russia. Free them from this delusion, and they will in time become rational Europeans. Anyhow the delusion was not entirely confined to them.

Prof. MacKay, of the Classics Department of the University of British Columbia, and a frequent contributor to this paper, suggests that the Germans cannot be saved from this delusion unless the rest of Europe accepts Russia as a part of its own civilization and shows that it has no desire to be protected.

GERMAN militarism is the enemy. Therefore German militarism must be destroyed. But German militarism has infected the greater part of the German people. Does it then follow that we must destroy the greater part of the German people? That would be a long and difficult job, costly not only in material but in men, and it is almost certain that the moral sense of the civilized nations would not stand for it.

The hope of a more peaceful Europe lies, some will say, in re-educating Germany. If we take this literally, it testifies to a sublime faith in the limitless possibilities of changing men's nature by education which most practical educators would find it hard to share. How are we to educate a whole people along lines they don't want? If they really want an anti-militarist education, they will provide it for themselves. If they don't want it, how are we going to cram it down their throats? How many educators will guarantee to make a brilliant success of teaching students something they don't want to learn? No one, let us hope, will try to argue from the success of the Nazi educational program. It's wonderful what results can be achieved by a teacher who may make unlimited use of bribery and brutality. But if we can fight Nazi ideas only by adopting them, we had better give up before we start.

Are we then faced with the grim alternative of fighting Germany for our very life once a generation, or maintaining indefinitely a difficult and precarious police regime, with all its possibilities of resentment, disagreement, and recrimination? We must either face one of these alternatives, or find some method of abolishing German militarism. Before we can try to deal with it we must understand its nature and its history.

We can surely dismiss at once the infantile and antiquated Nazi mythology of innate racial characteristics. Our time will be better spent in considering what Germans actually think. Germany has long been a military nation; she has not long been a militaristic nation. She has long produced good soldiers; but she has produced a great many other things too, and only recently have her soldiers had any claim to be considered the best in the world.

All Have Had "Best" Army

It would be hard to name a nation that has not at some time or other, by the unbribed and sometimes rueful admission of her neighbors, been acknowledged to produce the world's best soldiers. But militarism is something more serious than that. A nation is militarist when its culture is deliberately directed wholly or chiefly to the making of war. This has been true of Germany for not more than a century. Militarism is in fact the price Germany has paid for Prussia's share in the destruction of Poland.

A. J. Toynbee's great work, "A Study of History", establishes beyond reasonable doubt the rule that in civilized communities militarism as a sustained and conscious policy appears in states which feel themselves to lie on the border of the civilization to which they belong, and are conscious of their role as champions of that civilization against outlying barbarians or radically different cultures. These frontier provinces, formed during the growing period of a culture, tend to be larger and more populous than the central states, in which the culture originated. The expansion of these central states is checked by mutual rivalries, whereas the frontier state, possessing a more advanced and up-to-date technique than its neighbors, is able to expand outward with comparative ease. This expansion, however, unless the expanding civilization has a tremendous technical or numerical advantage over its neighbors, encounters a gradually stiffening resistance. The time comes when the frontier power, trained by the demands of its position to exceptional military prowess and political cohesion, can see no way of continuing to make head against the increasingly powerful external opposition it encounters, except by uniting under its own command all the internal resources and population of the civilization it represents. At the same time, the smaller, older, more protected and pacific states at the heart of the culture may seem to offer at once an easier and a more profitable immediate field of conquest. The frontiersman may also feel a certain envious resentment of the greater ease, comfort, and refinement of life in the older central states, and may come to regard them as degenerate, pampered, and undeserving of such civilian opulence. Finally, when he wages war, he is likely to wage it more thoroughly and ruthlessly.

If we apply this analysis to the German situation it is obvious that the role of frontier champion is exactly the one that Germany has chosen for herself with respect to Western civilization; it is to this that she appeals for justification before the bar of European public opinion. It would be idle to doubt her sincerity. Whatever may be the selfish

cynicism of some of her leaders, even a slight acquaintance with the written and spoken opinions of Germans in the last half-century must leave one convinced that in a large mass of the German people that doctrine is held in perfectly good faith, not by the Nazis alone, but by probably the majority of the "good Germans".

Majority Belief

The belief is natural enough. A large part of present-day Germany has been slowly and painfully won or regained from the control of the Slavs, who in the tenth century dominated virtually everything east of the Elbe and the Saale. It is easy to understand how an opinion cherished for a thousand years can become an obsession. But it does not follow that what may have been true for one German Empire eight hundred, or even seven hundred years ago, is true for a different German Empire in our own day. In fact, from the conversion of Poland and Hungary to Latin Christianity in the tenth century, up to the middle of the eighteenth century, the chief burden of being the frontier champion of Western Europe fell on Poland, Hungary, and Austria, none of which, incidentally, failed to develop its own imperialism.

The destruction of Poland, however, 1772-1795, brought Prussia, the frontier German kingdom, face to face with the increasing power of Russia, which since the middle of the fifteenth century has accomplished an expansion of staggering dimensions, and despite a few minor and temporary reverses, of astonishing solidity. Austria, meanwhile, had her hands full, first with the Turks, who had overrun most of Hungary and were hammering at the walls of Vienna in 1683, and thereafter with her own recalcitrant subjects. Prussia thus felt herself compelled to take over the role of "Warden of the Marches", and for this purpose developed during the nineteenth century a more and more efficient military machine, and a more and more compact social organization. The magnitude of the task she had assumed, and the efficiency of the measures she had taken to carry it out, gave her both the desire and the power, first to associate with her in her self-appointed task the other German principalities, and finally to attempt to subject the whole of Western Europe to a mission of whose vital importance she had and has a profound and sincere conviction.

Must we then excuse, should we even acquiesce in this attempt, as something determined by inescapable historical law? To do so would be to commit the same historical error as the Germans, who know too much of too little history. For all the imaginative scope and daring of their plans, they have been misled by human self-love into seeing the problem on too small a scale of time and space. With superb energy and magnificent tenacity they have for half a century been ruining European civilization in belated pursuit of an obsolete ideal. More and more unmistakeably since the reign of Peter the Great, the frontier of Western civilization has lain not in Germany but in Russia. The final seal was set on this Occidentalism by the revolution of 1917, which was the triumph of a purely Western conception, elaborated almost a century ago in and for the Western industrial societies. Misled by superficial differences of custom, and hypnotized by a revered and highly gratifying legend, Germany has twice in one generation devastated the whole of Europe and seriously injured every other continent in the hopeless attempt to maintain an anachronism as complete, though not as obvious, as Mussolini's Roman Empire.

The Remedy

What can be done to remedy this? Some police measures against Germany will presumably have to be taken; but no one can well believe that the Allies will be willing to continue them indefinitely, or to maintain forcibly the dismemberment of Germany, if that very dubious expedient were to be tried. There is, however, a way to cut the very root of German militarism if our analysis of its origin is correct. *The mass of the German people*, whose cooperation is essential for a militaristic program, must be convinced that Russia is a part of Western civilization, that war between Germany and Russia is no crusade against the infidels, but as much a civil war within European civilization as war between Belgium and Holland would be. This we can only do by ourselves admitting Russia fully, frankly, and without reserve into the community of nations that encircles the Atlantic with a common civilization.

But is there not a danger that Russia may then step into the position vacated by Germany, and fill it all the more formidably as her resources of men and materials are greater? Not necessarily. There is at present no sign of any such aggressive temper in China as would call forth a responsive militarism in Russia, nor does it seem likely that there will be in any predictable time.

IN A FIT OF PIQUE

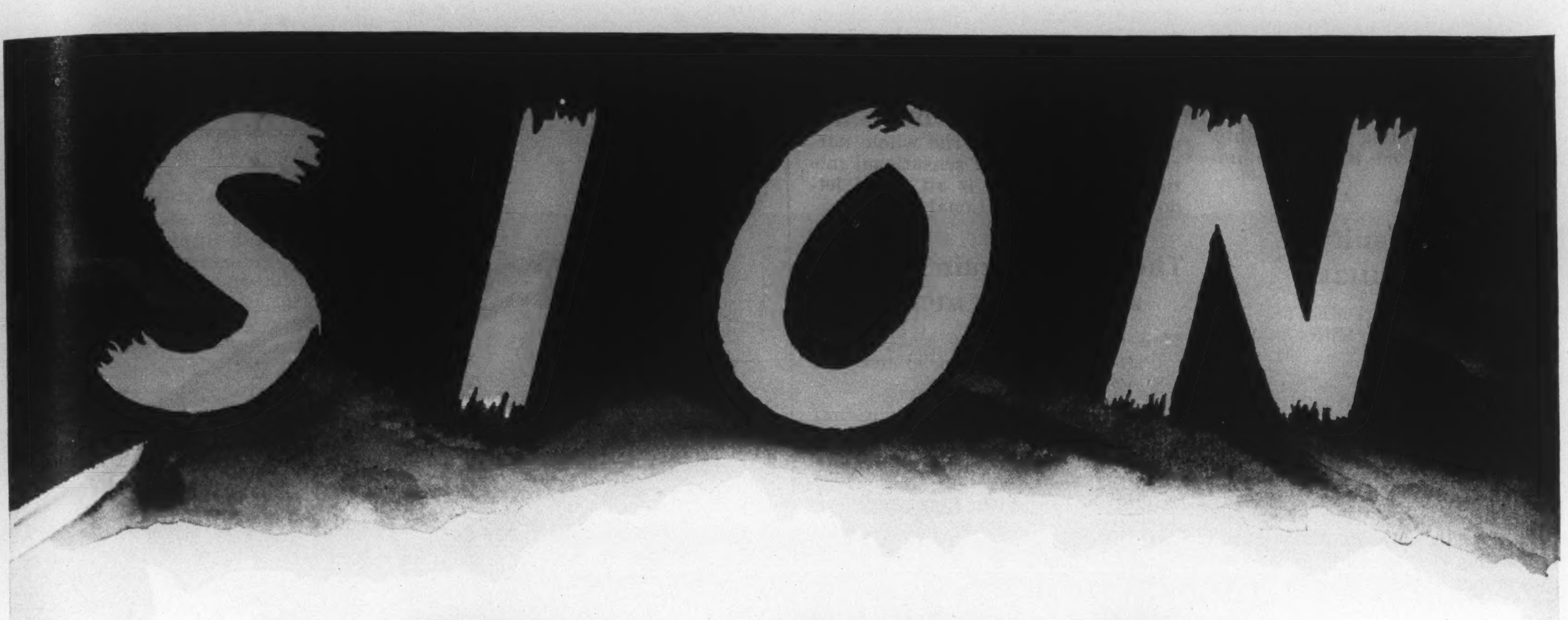
IF YOU have not learned to give
proudly,
Do not prate to me of "love"!

There are those who as children
Clutch tight the bottom of the candy-bag
Saying "Help yourself"
But making very sure
The gift is limited.

These children grow up to be
Stingy lovers.
I have no patience with them.

MONA GOULD

Some danger will unquestionably persist unless the Russians are resolute in laying aside the Messianic delusion to which at one time they showed themselves unfortunately prone, and in which they were too often encouraged by some of our own writers and speakers, more enthusiastic than far-sighted. Unlimited and uncritical adoration of Russia is simply inviting her to step into Germany's jackboots; but to welcome her without reservation as one of the family is perhaps the best way of making her feel satisfied with that position. We want Russia as a friend, not a master; and probably the most intelligent Russians want the same thing. A certain man once said to a Spartan friend, "You know, at home I have quite a reputation as a lover of the Spartans." "I should think more highly of you," replied the Spartan, "if you had a reputation as a lover of your own people."



For Millions of Fighting Men...
the BIG Battles Are Still Ahead!

In the inferno of invasion, men fall . . . paying for victory with their lives. Yet other men behind and around them press forward . . . relentlessly forward . . . until the objective is taken.

It's thrilling to read about such victories . . . to boast "I knew we could do it!" . . . to let ourselves believe the war is as good as won.

But our fighting men in Army, Navy and Air Force who are facing a desperate, strongly-fortified enemy know . . . *at first hand* . . . that the road to final victory is both long and tough.

Our fighting men know that the attacking force must have countless ships, planes, tanks and guns to blast death and destruction on the enemy—or be thrown back.

Our fighting men know that such equipment must be quickly replaced in a never-ending supply line of ships, landing barges and trucks . . . for the toll of modern warfare is tremendous.

Our fighting men dare not slacken for a single minute until the final shot is fired. To back their valor, their courage, their readiness to sacrifice all . . . we at home must have but *one purpose* in all our thinking, all our plans—TO PUT VICTORY FIRST!

Anything less than this will be forsaking our fighting men in their crucial hour. To put victory first, we must put every dollar we can into Victory Bonds . . . out of savings, or on the Monthly Savings Plan out of current income.

Our fighting men are going to win those **big** battles still ahead. But they need help—*your help.*

Can any man or woman on the home front refuse to back them up . . . *to the very limit* . . . at a time like this?

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A Famous Editor Reviews His Snap Judgments of the Past

NINETY-NINE GOWER STREET, by Wilson Harris. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

IN THE particular seat of the mighty long occupied by John St. Loe Strachey; that is to say, the editorial chair of *The Spectator* Wilson Harris has been settled for more than ten years. Looking over the files, from the time the world was living in the doldrums until now when it is engulfed in violent tempest, he must have smiled. Many were the solemn judgments he had made; frequent were his prophecies. Nowadays some of them seem faintly ridiculous, but not all. Mr. Harris had no illusions about the Munich business, and was plainly distressed when Mr. Chamberlain set down Mr. Eden and based a Foreign Policy on hopes rather than on observed facts. And there were other occasions when he read the signs of the times with clear eyes.

So he has assembled in this pleasant volume some of his editorials, arranged under five headings, Crowns and Sovereigns, Various People, The Road to Munich, Federal Union, Disjecta Membra, and Things More Enduring. It may be said at once that all these articles have a high literary quality; urbane, graced with wit which never descends to frivolity, simply phrased and rhythmical. An admirable book.

Leisure in Labor

ONE EYE ON THE CLOCK, by Geoffrey Willans. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

TRAVEL books as a class can be taken or left alone. Whatever you do the sum of your knowledge is not appreciably increased, or diminished. This is the travel book of an Englishman who apparently was surprised to find himself a Naval Reserve lieutenant appointed to a corvette on convoy duty, first in the foggy north and then in the Mediterranean. Captain Corcoran (of blessed memory) was "never, never sick at sea" at least hardly ever. The author's habit contradicted that of the Captain in every respect. But for all the exaggerated modesty of reiterated confession he, no doubt, did a good job according to his lights. But as a writer he is not too impressive.

The Tenfold Fault

By J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS, Ten Short Novels of Hitler's War Against the Moral Code. (Musson, $4.00).

THESE are ten short novels with a purpose; to write a tenfold denunciation of Nazi ghastliness and relentless war against the moral code. Nine of the writers have certainly succeeded in what they set out to do, and the result is not pleasant reading.

The names of the writers are sufficient testimony to craftsmanship, only to mention Thomas Mann, Rebecca West, Bruno Frank, Andre Maurois, Sigrid Undset and Hendrik W. Van Loon. The stories are said to be based upon authentic incidents, illustrative of German violation of one of the Ten Commandments. Sigfrid Undset's story of the occupation of Norway is a particularly vivid piece of realism which amply substantiates the charge that the Germans are ruthless thieves.

Thomas Mann deals with the First Commandment in a vigorous story of the life of Moses. If his intention was to present the great Hebrew patriarch as an heroic example of the observance of the ten commands, my impression after reading the story was that Mr. Mann's Moses had broken them all. Indeed, so far from being an example of virtue and righteousness, the Moses that Mr. Mann depicts is a prototype of Hitler himself, with a strong strain of Joseph Smith of Mormon fame, minus their gifts in public speaking. In an effort to present a Carlylean portrait of the deliverer of Israel, Mr. Mann portrays him with a broken nose, a hairy chest and "wrists broad as a stonemason's." The author appears to have taken Michael Angelo for his model, for he likens Moses to a sculptor hewing and shaping a nation out of very raw and refractory material. The description of the ascent of Mount Sinai while it is in eruption (Mr. Mann makes it a volcano), and of Moses hewing the tables of stone from the solid rock, chiseling the inscriptions in a cave, sweating, and half-stifled with sulphuric fumes, is all very theatrical and rather revolting. The same may be said of the author's picture of the worship of the Golden Calf. The whole narrative might make a sensational motion picture, but it is an awful letdown for the traditional Moses.

The Gypsy Strain

By MARY DALE MUIR

THE GALANTRYS, by Margery Allingham Carter. (McClelland and Stewart, $3.00.)

WHETHER it be true or not that "a good dam will always throw to the sire" here is an interesting study of the cross strains introduced into an old English family by the marriage of its master of long ago with a gypsy girl. Both theme and treatment are unusual. The psychological twist given to the issue of this marriage by the narrow social standards of the day and the effect of the gypsy strain on him and his children form the basis of the tale. This twist thwarts him of his true love and ties his later descendants to a series of consequences, logical but unlooked for and glimpsed by him in a half-waking vision just before his death.

Using every bit of skill developed in previous writing of mystery stories, yet never losing sight of the true and the probable, the authoress develops her hero, James Galantry, with his off-the-norm characteristics, building him into a plot which never lacks suspense. Apart from this the story is a vital piece of writing, historical in its essence and as English in its atmosphere as the Galantrys themselves or the ditch in which James was born.

Three Novels

FLINT, a novel by Charles G. Norris. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, a novel by Virginia Chase. (Collins, $2.75.)

DRAGONWYCK, a novel by Anya Seton. (Thomas Allen, $3.00.)

SO MUCH is happening in these days, so many viewpoints have been bombed-out, that a tale of 1939 seems as ancient and out of fashion as a hoop-skirt. The Rutherfords of San Francisco have been ship-owners and money-aristocrats for at least sixty years. When they encounter labor unrest all they can do is to mutter "communist" in their beards and meet violence with violence. The two brothers in command are old and intellectually shabby. The second generation is a mixture of arrogant idleness and shallow culture, with only one, the heroine, completely unspoiled.

Slowly but implacably fate beats down the family until the last remaining hope is killed in a *crime passionelle*. Only the heroine remains, happily married to a moneyless but heroic engineer. To make the ruthless labor leader the runaway son of the family is a concession to melodrama. Save for this lapse in credibility the story is soundly constructed and ably written. The characterization is uncommonly well-done.

A MAINE doctor, overloaded with charity and good works, and underloaded with business sense, got himself entangled with a hotel-manager who skipped out. Therefore the family had to move to The American House and run it until the loss was covered. The story is told by the youngest of three daughters, who in her maturity, looks back with smiling hatred to those two years, beginning with 1909 and ending with the coming of Halley's Comet in 1910. The tale is crowded with amusing "characters" all exaggerated, and the book is illustrated by Janet Nelson in the raw manner of the old family album.

DRAGONWYCK was the home a hundred years ago of Nicholas Van Ryn, the last of a great and wealthy family, who smiles and smiles, but has a dark and terrifying side, matching the sinister reputation of the House. Here comes a country cousin from New England to become, in time, the second wife of the "patroon", to discover a great fear of his courteous brutality, and then to find the courage of a new love.

Lincoln's Last

THE BRADSHAWS OF HARNISS, by Joseph Lincoln. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

FOLKS in the Cape Cod region—which strangely enough, includes Boston—"admired at" the late Joseph Lincoln for a good many years. With the regularity of an eclipse of the moon he produced a novel with the home-y flavor of clam chowder and naturally he had a lot of friends. This tale differs in no degree from the others. He introduces us to crabbed, though humorous, age, to young love at full flood, to bland crookedness, and jogs us along placidly to a happy ending. But the merit of his work is in the aliveness of his characters and his sly humor.

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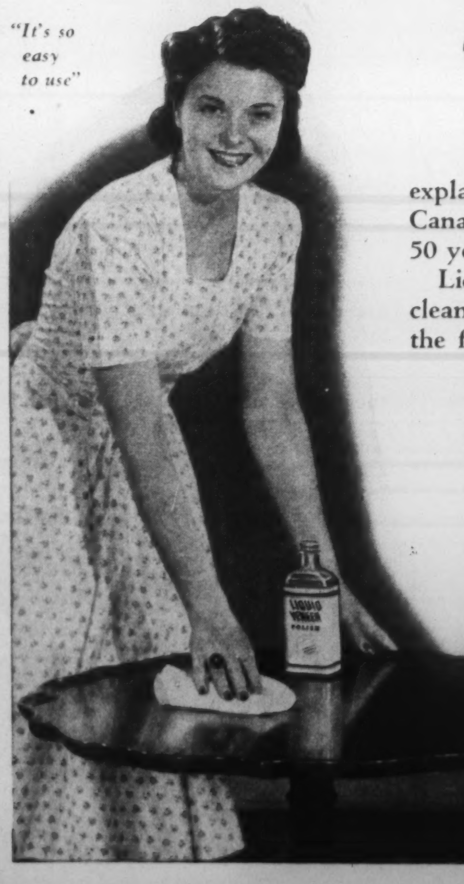

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THE BOOKSHELF

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THE FIRE WAS BRIGHT, by Leslie Kark. (Macmillans, $2.50.)

MANY books have been written about the warriors of the air, all of them interesting, few with that strange completeness which makes literary quality. Among the few this collection of short tales and sketches is in step with the vanguard.

First of all the tales reveal the complete knowledge of the writer concerning the technique of flying, fighting and bombing; not given in a superior mood, but implied by minor touches of description. They show also, still in the same parenthetical manner, that exaltation of spirit which makes airmen of experience a separate super-species of humanity, conquering fear by admitting it, doing incredibly romantic things in the same casual way as they shave or lace their boots, and "blushing to find them fame."

The writing is as close and simple as a good poem. It's vivid and moving, painting unforgettable pictures with economy of line and only the essentials of color. In short these stories are literature, and you may capitalize the "L."

Vivid Geography

PICTURE MAP GEOGRAPHY OF CANADA AND ALASKA, by Vernon Quinn, illustrated by Da Osimo. (Longmans, Green, $2.50.)

AFTER the custom of the old-time draftsmen Mr. Da Osimo has enlivened his maps with clever pictures of bears and foxes, fish and fowl, wheat-sheaves and factory chimneys, indicating in a general way the products of each of the Provinces. A simple text describing briefly the history and resources of the country is likely to be interesting to boys and girls of Public School age.

Treachery in France

TRIUMPH OF TREASON, by Pierre Cot. (Ambassador Books, $4.50.)

MINISTER of Air in the Popular Front Government of Leon Blum, the author of this book condemned by the Vichy authorities to death (in absentia) presents a series of facts which prove that the traitors who allowed France to be over-run were not the Radicals but the men of fascist mind such as Petain, who refused while in power to provide money for re-armament. The book is long and cumbered by detail but its vigor cannot be questioned.

South Pacific War

TARAWA, the Story of a Battle, by Robert Sherrod. (Collins, $2.50.)

WHAT is a battle? This book tells you and it's not a pretty story. It begins with the "softening-up" of a strongly fortified island by tons upon tons of air-carried bombs; so fierce and sustained a bombardment that some American officers imagined that all the Japanese defenders must have been killed. But when the U.S. Marines landed on the beach they were raked by machine-gun fire and the conquest of the first small island invaded took four terrible days when over 800 Marines were killed and some 2,000 wounded.

The author landed with the first wave, saw everything and wrote everything with power and distinction. Placid civilians who fancy that the war is hastening to an end should read this and discover the measure of the Japanese enemy.

Correct By Mistake

By J. ANDERS

WHAT RUSSIA WANTS, by Joachim Joesten. (Collins, $3.00).

THERE are two ways of knowing what Russia wants. The first is to be taken into the confidence of her government. Mr. Joesten was not. The second is to study Soviet foreign policy in the past and the philosophy on which it is based, and then to project the results into the future. This is what Mr. Joesten sets out to do, and he reminds the reader of a pupil who peeks at a written mathematics examination, gets the right answer and cannot show how he got it.

A man simply does not know what he is talking about if he can write this sentence: "The Russians . . . represent only one . . . race in a compound of nationalities." Mr. Joesten seems to believe he must not look at Germany in writing a book on Russia. Otherwise he could not make a dazzlingly inept statement like this: "All that is needed to turn Germany for the third time into a world menace is a new impulse and vehicle such as the Marxian doctrine would represent." By this he means to prove that Germany will not turn socialist after this war because Stalin does not want her to turn socialist. It never occurs to him that Stalin might see that socialism is not possible in Germany immediately after this war, for social reasons.

But Mr. Joesten has the correct answer, and this makes his book worth reading. For not everyone is, nor wants to be, nor can be, a close student of all that is going on in the world.

Structure of Canada

ELEMENTARY GEOLOGY FOR CANADA, by E. S. Moore. (Dents, $3.85.)

VARIETY in geological structure is one of the physical characteristics of Canada. The foundations of the earth are revealed in a great rock-belt running north-west from the Thousand Islands for at least fifteen hundred miles. The Laurentians are mountains in their old age; the Rockies, in their infancy. Great ice-sheets ground the rocks to powder and bore it southward. Plant-life of infinite variety decayed into humus and made the fertile soil. Great rivers tore down the hills and made channels for themselves, and in the glacial clay lands of the far west were found the mighty bones of the dinosaurs.

Coleman and Parks first treated at large the Geology of Canada, but their book, "Elementary Geology with Special Reference to Canada" is now out of print. To consolidate and enlarge their findings this book has been written and it's admirably done. Physical and Historical Geology are treated separately. A middle line has been found between the barebones method of piling fact upon dusty fact, and the diffuse method of losing the facts in romantic theory. The book is well illustrated and appears in type easy to read.

War Spring

It's pretty here on the land, Sonny, with the new green of plants mixing with the good black of earth.

Peaceful here, too—just sun and wind and soil and us—and the lazy buzz of an early bee.

Little seeds sending down their roots, poking up their shoots—just *bursting* themselves to do something big in the world.

If you could paint this picture or put these sounds to music, guess you'd be for sure the best artist or music maker in the world.

But if you'll shut your eyes a minute, Sonny, you'll hear another sort of rhythm over some other kind o' fields.

'Tisn't quiet music, 'tisn't peaceful fields. It's the tramp of marching men over the red fields of war. They are fighting on those fields, not farming them.

The seeds they plant are bullets . . .
The crops they harvest are victories . . .
They are fighting on those fields of war to save these fields of peace.

Look out over the land, Sonny, and breathe deep, then close your eyes again and hear the marching feet.

And when you think how our fighters count on us, Sonny, aren't you pretty proud to be a farmer?

This month the Green Giant is planting in his own Good Earth the seeds for his 1944 crop of Green Giant Brand peas. Next month he plants the seed for Niblets Brand whole kernel corn. We know you will wish with us that these may prove to be some of 1944's Seeds of Victory.

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MORE BABY FOODS THAN EVER BEFORE

During the past year more baby foods were made than at any other time in history, and still there isn't enough. The government allotted tin containers on a substantially increased basis. This increase in baby food production, however, was more than matched by a higher birth rate. For ten years prior to the war the birth rate in Canada was almost stationary, averaging just over 228,000 births per year. But wartime conditions soon worked a change. In 1941 the number of births increased to 255,317. In 1942 another gain brought the total to 271,981. Complete figures for 1943 are not available but indications point to a still higher figure.

MANY REASONS FOR INCREASED DEMAND

Our bumper crop of babies is not the only reason for the present tremendous upsurge in demand for Heinz Baby Foods. With so many more claims upon their time and strength, and competent help almost impossible to find--thousands of busy mothers turn to Heinz Baby Foods because they know these foods are scientifically prepared, always uniformly good. Ready-to-serve baby foods save precious hours and a great deal of work.

NUTRITIONAL IMPORTANCE

With fresh foods high in price, often hard to find, mothers are all the more eager to provide for their babies highly nutritious prepared foods--like Heinz--in which they can be certain that vitamins and minerals are retained to a high degree.

NO COMPROMISE ON QUALITY

Despite many wartime difficulties Heinz high standards of quality for baby foods have not been revised in one single particular. Our spinach, for example, is harvested, washed, cooked and in the tins within 6 to 12 hours! Samples of baby foods must pass rigid scientific tests, are judged by a committee for flavour, colour and texture.

BUILDING TOMORROW TODAY

Nutrition plays an important part in the proper feeding of the generation that will inherit tomorrow's peacetime world. The Heinz Company is fully aware that this is a responsibility the food industry shares with the medical profession. That is why infinite care is exercised in preparing our whole line of Baby Foods.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Less Tradition, More Convenience in the House of Tomorrow

By JEAN TWEED

ARCHITECTS are a strange and diffident race. Just try and pin one down on what is wrong with contemporary houses. He will murmur quietly to himself in a manner both deprecating and conciliatory. You begin to feel like a heel for asking a direct question, and thenceforth you conduct yourself more fittingly.

It all stems from the malignities private home-builders have been heaping upon the poor architect since time began. No doubt the Neanderthal man when he took unto himself a wife and set up housekeeping in a cave, spent the rest of his life listening to his wife complain about the shape of the entrance way. And since that time, all good housewives have been heard to say, "It's not a bad house, but you'd know a man designed it."

This is manifestly unfair, and the situation in 1944 in Canada is vastly changed. Architects can talk about kitchens, laundries and cupboards with more aplomb than any Missus.

And according to those same architects every era and every climate has had a house designed to suit it expressly; but the twentieth century North American has taken bits from every type of architecture—Spanish, Greek, Elizabethan, Victorian and even native huts—and tried to weld them into a single house.

Victorian Hangover

The result is a house too hot in summer, too cold in winter, with improper lighting, insufficient refrigeration and waste space.

Take this problem of waste space: a hangover from the horrible Victorian house. In those days, a house was built to last. As for heating, each room had to have a separate fire, and consequently most rooms were small. Each room had its own function. There was a living-room, a dining-room, a large hall, a kitchen, a pantry, a sewing-room, a library, a parlor, innumerable bedrooms, and no end of winding tunnel-like halls.

Today we have dispensed with much of this extra space, but we still cut a house into little cells with small windows. This, in spite of the fact a house is heated from a central furnace with pipes in every room. All these extra walls take up space.

The new house, we are assured, will have a living-room and dining-room in one, or will be L-shaped. The kitchen will be larger than now, and the laundry will be raised from the basement and attached to the kitchen, making it brighter, drier, and easier to reach.

Bathrooms will be compact and all fittings will be built in one unit. Basements will not be excavated completely, except areas needed for furnace rooms, cold storage and such.

In fact if you look far enough ahead, basements may become relics, looked upon with scientific interest by archeologists and architects. The reason is that central heat will be supplied to all houses and furnaces won't be needed. The golden age of button-pushing will be at hand.

Most of this information came from Professor Eric Arthur of the University of Toronto's School of Architecture, and member of the Federal sub-committee on housing and community planning.

Goldfish Lives

Professor Arthur also stated most houses will be built of traditional materials—bricks, lumber and stone, depending on the region, but plastics will play their part.

Recently whole houses have been built of plastic in Scotland. They have proved clean, cheap, with small maintenance costs. Pre-fabricated houses also will play a larger part in the new world.

"There is no difference in the price of building one to ten houses," he said, "but from 100 to 250, the probable saving is 18 per cent."

When the question of union feeling toward mass construction was raised, Professor Arthur answered, "There should be no feeling against mass production. Where now, the builder and painter is halted during some seasons because of adverse weather, in mass production he can work in the mills all year round constructing the houses. Then it is only a matter of a few days of good weather to put them up."

Further checking revealed the builder's pay to be a relatively high hourly one, but his yearly pay is low. The reason is frequent lay-offs due to weather.

When asked about glass houses and their place for the future home-builder, Professor Arthur said, "Besides giving the impression of living like goldfish, a house of glass is usually reinforced with concrete which is not always successful. It shows cracks quickly. The English people have been fairly lucky with it, but then English home-owners are less critical than Canadians and Americans." Professor Arthur could give no explanation for this surprisingly, philosophical sidelight.

"But," he continued, "the modern house will have a good deal more glass than now. Windows will be larger. Whole walls will be a pane of glass. This glass is a special make which is double and therefore self-insulating." Professor Arthur stopped, hesitated, and then proved himself a truthful gentleman. "The window is one case where the architect has been proved mistaken. For years, nearly everyone who built a house, wanted it along Georgian lines, and then demanded a picture window. This, of course, is artistically cock-eyed. Or so we thought. It just didn't fit into the Georgian house. But it looks as though the layman had something. The picture window is accepted now. But," he added somewhat grimly as visions of determined house-owners floated through his mind, "a picture window is not part of a Georgian house."

Radiant

The question of heating was dismissed with an airy wave of the hand. "Houses will be heated through the floors. Pipes run underneath the floors and distribute heat more evenly," Professor Arthur explained patiently. "As in artificial skating rinks the floors are refrigerated."

Officially, this type of heating is known as "radiant heating" and was an old story to the Romans in the first century when they took over England, and divided Gaul into three parts. In modern times this method of heating has proved beyond the reach of most purses, but wartime research is gradually whittling the cost down.

Another feature of the modern house will be a flat roof. Snow in winter, that Great Canadian Problem, acts as an insulator on the roof. (The pesky stuff is good for something evidently.)

Small houses will be built in groups of three to five, semi-detached. The common wall between them preserves heat, and can be easily sound-insulated against noisy neighbors.

Today's architects are buried in complicated plans of clearing out slums, building city recreational centres, town planning, designing hospitals and industrial plants. They are immersed in more immediate problems than the ideal house. And it is to their great credit that they deal so patiently and courteously with the "little woman" when she says she wants something "sort of cozy and quaint . . . . but different!"

From her personal wardrobe Ida Lupino of the cinema wears a dress of kelly green raw silk, violets at belt. Gloves and hat are natural; bag combines natural, kelly, fuchsia.

RUTH: "But, Mother, nearly all the girls in my dorm are using Tampax now. It's not considered new any more; it's just a regular thing."

MOTHER: *"Well, I'll admit it has a lot of advantages, especially the quick changing, now that restrooms are so crowded . . . You say a doctor invented it?"*

RUTH: "Yes, and it has been adopted by millions of women all over the world—in Asia, Australia, Africa, Europe and the Americas. I'm really enthusiastic, you see!"

MOTHER: *"I give in! If it can cure a sensitive girl like you of self-consciousness and make you light-hearted at that time of the month, I'm for Tampax!"*

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REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13th

Afternoon Visit at the Officers' Mess

By MARY L. AKSIM

An afternoon hazily filled with dimly-perceived emotions and new social experiences, is apt to prove overwhelming for a woman who is unaccustomed to a second cocktail.

JOHNNY was waiting for them at the camp gate. He was looking very brown and lean and healthy in his uniform and he grinned his old grin when he saw them and opened the car door on Myrtle's side and jumped in beside her. Herb reached across Myrtle to shake hands and the two men chatted away about the crops down home and how Johnny liked it up here at the camp until they drew up opposite the officers' mess. Myrtle didn't say much. She sat squeezed between the two men taking in the smell of Johnny contentedly—tobacco and soap and a little sweat. . . She looked down at his shiny brown boots. She was glad they had come.

She watched Herb as he got stiffly out of the car. She wished that his suit hadn't been so wrinkled—and he looked so old too. He had left his fedora in the car and the afternoon sun glinted on his bald spot. Myrtle smoothed her black-and-white dotted over her knees and walked along between the brothers. She smiled grande dame at each of the soldiers who saluted Johnny before they reached the mess door. She was very glad they had come.

The mess was a long, low, tar-paper covered building—very unpretentious from the outside—but inside . . . Myrtle gasped. The three of them stood in the doorway for a long moment just looking. A long bright room stretched before them—a room of innumerable deep, deep chesterfields and easy chairs and intimate corners. A room filled with smart, well-gowned, well-coiffed women and stalwart khaki men—all, it seemed to Myrtle, standing about in easy groups, holding little crystal glasses and laughing gaily. She inhaled deeply and walked in a dream to the dressing room to take off her hat.

When she joined Herb and Johnny again they had each a little glass and Johnny was holding one for her. Myrtle looked at it dubiously. There were two excited red spots on her cheeks. Would she? Yes, she would—and she took the glass and drained it. Herb and Johnny exchanged amused glances. They walked about a little and then Johnny found a free corner and they settled down to visit, but after a while the men got into a technical discussion about tanks and Myrtle's eyes began to wander. A space in the centre of the floor had been cleared and a few couples were dancing to the music of a radio. She glanced at Johnny hopefully. She liked the way the officers danced—the way their polished Sam Browne belts made their backs look so slender yet so strong. She wished that Herb would forget about the tanks. What did it matter anyway?

But just at that moment a group of Johnny's brother officers came up and Johnny was introducing them—"My sister-in-law, Myrtle; my brother, Herb." It warmed Myrtle to see the way the officers straightened when they were introduced to her. She wished that Herb wouldn't slouch so on the divan. She wished that Herb . . . and there was Johnny at her elbow again with another tray of drinks.

A Toast

"To Scottie!" somebody said suddenly and they all lifted their glasses. Johnny explained to Myrtle and Herb that Scottie expected to be leaving for overseas any time now. He was frowning as if he wished that he hadn't had to explain . . . as if he hoped that they wouldn't say anything. They didn't. Myrtle took a long drink and left her arm upraised long after the others had resumed normal conversation. She felt as if a light were flooding the dark places of her brain. She understood now about the war. She looked at the young officers and a marvellous surge of exhilaration swept her. She was the Goddess of Liberty holding aloft the Torch for these young men who were going to die for their country. O, God, how wonderful and splendid it all was. . . She'd never realized. . .

She looked down at Herb and it was as though she were looking at him through the wrong end of a telescope. A small man. Insignificant was the word. And even at this distance the bald spot showed. She sat down sadly, but none of the men noticed her. Scotty was demonstrating the performance of a tank telephone.

It was then that a low-voiced conversation from behind her began to attract Myrtle. There were two voices—a woman's and a man's, both husky with emotion. Myrtle listened unashamed, much as she would have listened to her favorite radio serial. But it made her a little uncomfortable. Those sad words in this gay room. She took another sip from her glass and was comforted. It was like swallowing a happy little rocket and having it burst inside you in sprays of warmth and gaiety. She forgot about the two on the other side of the chesterfield. And one of the officers broke away from the tank discussion and began telling her about his wife in Calgary.

And very soon it was time to go. Herb didn't like driving with the lights on. She went to get her hat and gloves and came out of the dressing room just as a tall officer stepped up to Johnny and spoke to him in a careful undertone. Johnny came to the car with them and asked kindly if they could find their way out of the camp all right—but they could see that his mind was busy with what the officer had said, and his face was deadly serious as they drove off.

For a long time neither Herb nor Myrtle said a word; then, as the old gravel road kept running to meet them mile after mile, Myrtle grabbed Herb's arm. Her brain was fuzzy and her head ached but there was something she had to say.

"O, Herb," she sobbed, "isn't war. . ."

But what it was she couldn't say. Herb didn't help her. She sat bolt upright for a little distance—then gave up and sank back into her corner. The miles slipped by. She slept.

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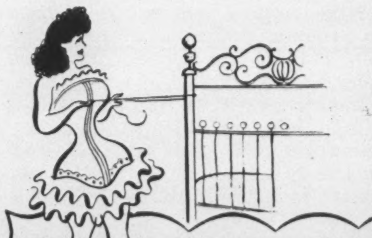

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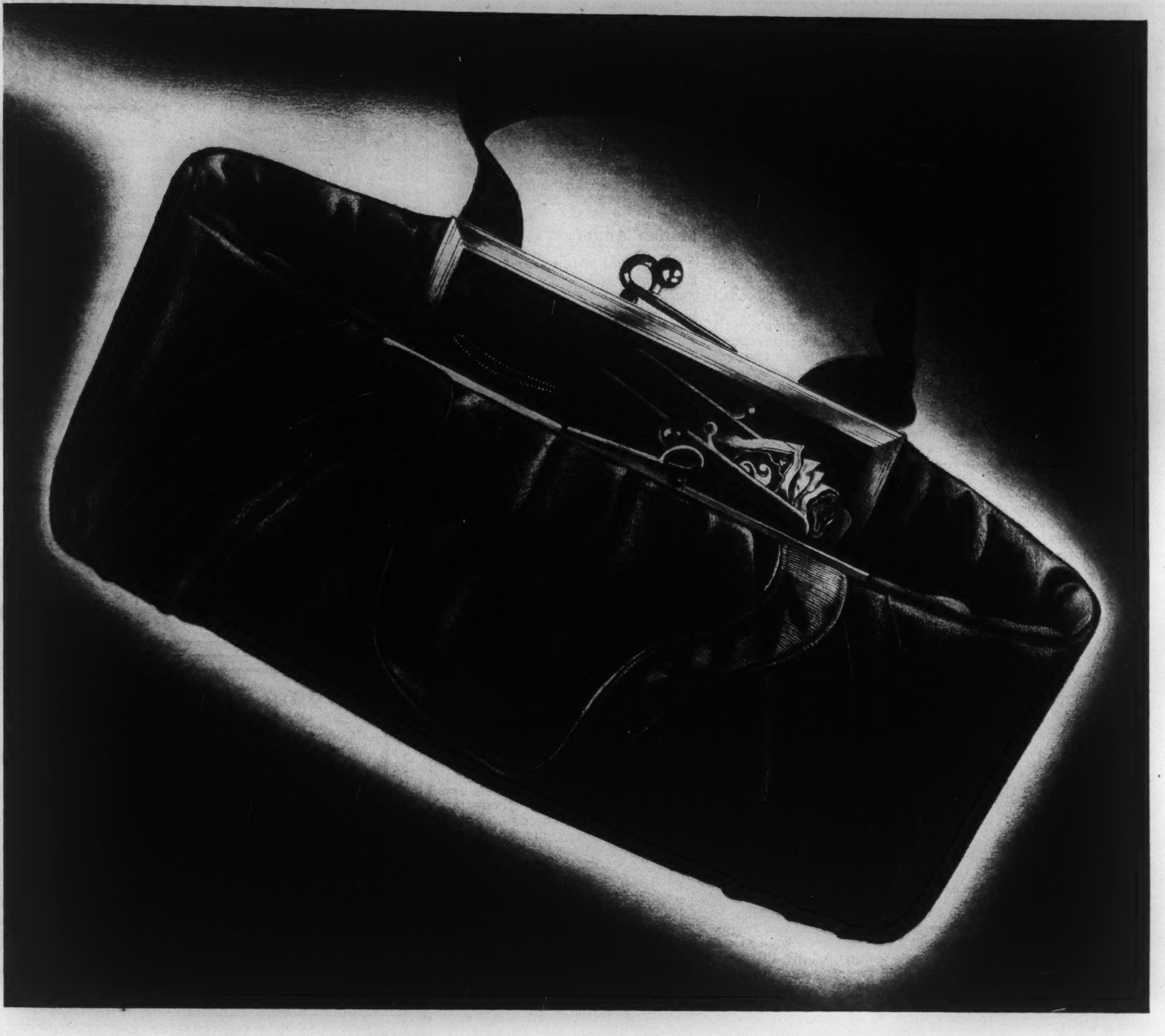

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Grace Moore and Marian Anderson Heard in Fine Song Recitals

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IT HAPPENED that until last week I had never heard the American dramatic soprano, Grace Moore, on the concert platform though I had seen her in musical comedy and on the screen, and had listened to some of her operatic performances in broadcasts from the Metropolitan Opera House. I was surprised by the breadth and quality of her singing; another proof that neither radio, wonderful as have been improvements in transmission during the past ten years, nor musical synchronization in motion pictures, ever does full justice to a voice of large and brilliant quality. Miss Moore's voice has glorious over-tones which can be realized only when you meet her face to face.

I was not in Toronto when she made her local concert debut at Eaton Auditorium in the season of 1934-5, but it must have been memorable, for she was one of a quartet which included Edward Johnson, tenor, Rose Bampton, contralto and Richard Bonelli, baritone. Time works changes for we all know where Mr. Johnson is now; Mr. Bonelli is head of the vocal department of the Curtis Institute, Philadelphia; Rose Bampton has become a soprano and Miss Moore has been winning wider and wider recognition as a singing-actress.

It is not invidious to say that Grace Moore is the most energetic "go-getter" among present American prima donnas; not a few of whom, since the long vanished days of Emma Nevada, Minnie Hauk, Clara Louise Kellogg and Lillian Nordica, had shown considerable aptitude in that direction. It is said that her resolve to become a celebrity dates from an occasion when she as a girl in Jellicoe, Tennessee, heard Mary Garden. At any rate as the years have gone on she has managed to occupy as persistent a place in the news as did the Scottish prima donna at the height of her fame. She tried her hand at everything which came her way. As ingenue lead in a dramatic company she was stranded in the wilds of Dakota. She sang on Broadway in musical comedy and revues. It is said that she was twice rejected in auditions for admission to the Metropolitan. The third application was luckier and at last on Feb. 17th, 1928 she made her debut as Mimi in "Boheme" with Edward Johnson as Rodolfo. Seven months later she was singing Mimi at the Opera Comique, Paris. Back at the Metropolitan shortly afterward she sang Juliette to Johnson's Romeo, and Manon and Marguerite with other tenors. Then she left to star in the musical comedy, "Dubarry" and from that went into the movies. She made her debut as Jenny Lind in a film-play built around the career of the most famous of all singers, and during the next few years became the most successful of all singing movie stars.

From Film to Opera

In 1934 she took a rest from Hollywood to sing at Covent Garden, again as Mimi. She had also a somewhat tempestuous career at the Chicago Opera but of recent years she has been back at the Metropolitan. Two years ago she had a plan, and may still cherish it, to revive the works of Offenbach and sing roles made famous by Hortense Schneider. There has always been something doing when Grace Moore was in the offing.

One has sketched her career because it illustrates the many doors by which a modern maiden may enter the temple of Fame. One fine thing about her is that she did seriously learn to sing; and today makes a genuinely artistic use of the magnificent voice with which Nature endowed her. She has probably reached a stage in her career, where she will be devoting more and more of her energies to concert performance. She has the reputation of being wilfully stormy in her professional relations, but if ever a singer deliberately set herself the task of taking into camp a public more or less new to her, Miss Moore did so at Massey Hall last week. "You've just got to like me" seemed to be her attitude, and her efforts were rewarded.

On the platform she revives the queenly traditions of the prima donnas of other days, and she has sufficient personal radiance to effectively assume a monarchical attitude toward loyal listeners. But back of it all was real artistry. Her voice so golden, full and resonant was beautifully governed.

I was interested recently to learn that, in company with "Lakme" performances, the Japanese opera has been banned in France by the Gestapo. In the case of the former it was because listeners made demonstrations of favor when characters appeared in British uniform. No reason was given in the case of the Puccini work, but the American naval uniform probably had something to do with it. The text of "One Fine Day" minutely describes the coming of a U.S. battleship, which might well evoke demonstrations in occupied France, annoying to Germans.

Though her style lacks simplicity Miss Moore sings both French and English songs with much distinction, —especially the former. I do not remember having previously heard Debussy's "Death of the Lovers". It is full of mystical suggestion finely expressed by the singer. She was also emotionally impressive in Duparc's "Phidyle". A fascinating offering was a song by Bizet, "Ouvre ton Coeur", composed for the original score of "Carmen" but afterwards replaced.

Marian Anderson

Except that in both cases the singing was excellent no two recitals could have been more dissimilar than those of Grace Moore and Marian Anderson. Nothing of the flamboyant glitter of the first named event was present in the appearance of the great contralto. But there was intense artistic concentration on the pure art of song interpretation, that gave an aura of dignity to everything she sang. In this respect Miss Anderson is unique among contemporaries. The very aloofness of her style seems to give a deeper meaning to her phrases. The even beauty of her vocal tones throughout a vast range, enables her to sing baritone occasionally and high mezzo passages with smoothness and purity. Year by year Miss Anderson's analytic authority becomes more perfect with no loss of spontaneity. In fact her production has more freedom than was formerly the case. Purcell's "When I am Laid in Earth" has of recent seasons become familiar, but no other singer gives it such profoundly tragic suggestion. Another immortal work in a similar vein, Schubert's "Death and the Maiden" was on her program, and again her wonderful but undemonstrative intensity made it different from what it is when sung by other singers. Her Schubert singing is unique because of the precisely appropriate atmosphere she creates for each lyric. Of late she has become more animated, and such a number as "The Trout" had an inherent, though never obvious, playfulness.

Much of Gounod's music is dismissed by modern listeners as meretricious though at one time he was regarded as a great composer. Under ordinary circumstances the charge might be laid against the once popular aria "More Regal in His Low Estate" from "The Queen of Sheba", sixth of twelve operas of which only "Faust" and "Romeo and Juliet" survive. But the old aria as sung by Miss Anderson took on remarkable passion and sincerity. It is needless to speak of her rendering of spirituals, but in another field she is "facile princeps",—that is in the rendering of English lyric poetry. In Vaughan Williams' "Silent Noon" the verbal imagery is at least as lovely as the music, and no one else sings it with so fine a sense of the shadings of our language.

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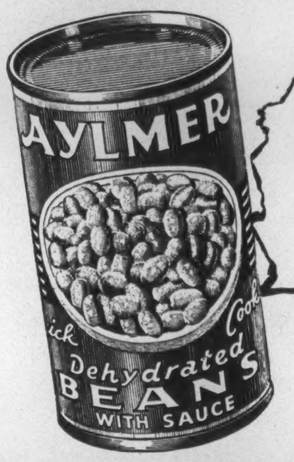

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FILM AND THEATRE

Jack the Ripper Surrounded by a Group of Amazing Innnocents

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE making of movie thrillers may not have the dignity of art, but it is undeniably a craft and a very tricky one. It grows more and more difficult too as time goes on. The director of a thriller can't depend on the property department any more, for most audiences graduated long ago from the sliding-panel-creaking-door school of terror. So today's thriller producer has to take the indirect or psychological approach to scare his audience, without letting them know how he is going about it. This frequently lands him in deep water; especially if he isn't quite sure how he is going about it himself.

This, at any rate, seems to be the trouble with "The Lodger", film dramatization of Mrs. Belloc Lowndes' story of Jack the Ripper. "The Lodger" wants badly to scare us, but it's determined not to be crude about it. It works hard at atmosphere, and the atmosphere turns out as literally as possible to be just the familiar pea-soup fog. It goes in for a great deal of foreground photography of Laird Cregar, to make him look as large as possible. But as Mr. Cregar always seems even larger than possible anyway this is just effort wasted. It won't allow its villain to be a mere thug with a neat talent for surgery. He has to be a sensitive psychopath given to cultured musings on his own peculiar obsession. And all *that* does is to slow up the action.

The chief weakness of "The Lodger" however is that it reveals the identity of the killer at the outset. Any director who begins with a free giveaway such as this has two strikes on him from the start. It can be done to be sure. Alfred Hitchcock managed it very successfully in "Shadow of a Doubt" by building his suspense round the fate of the threatened characters. But Alfred Hitchcock is an old hand at this sort of thing and the average director who uses this device runs the risk of making his characters seem merely witless instead of unwitting and exposed. In "The Lodger" for instance, the landlady (Sara Allgood) her husband (Sir Cedric Hardwicke) and her actress-niece (Merle Oberon) are perfectly well acquainted, from reading the papers, with Jack the Ripper's peculiarities. They know that he is a large man who moves about mysteriously at night carrying a little black bag and lying in wait for ladies of the stage. But though their lodger answers the description exactly and in addition has the peculiarity of turning the actress's pictures in his room with their faces to the wall, they can't bring themselves to make the final uncomfortable deduction. When the actress niece discovers him burning blood-stained clothing in the kitchen range late at night she promptly accepts his explanation that the garments carried germs; and moved by such considerate behavior offers him free tickets to her next performance. After a while you begin to lose patience with such irresponsible confidence. Characters on the screen have to show a little intelligent regard for their own safety. They can't expect the audience to do all the worrying.

Laird Cregar is an intelligent actor with a large impressive presence. In spite of this and in spite of the livid photography with which he is presented he still seems to be a mild and rather misguided figure rather than a bristling menace. Sara Allgood and Sir Cedric are competent as usual but Merle Oberon as the variety actress is badly handicapped by the fact that dancing and singing are not her particular line. She's invincibly refined—Lady Korda in a can-can skirt; and when she gives a back-flip to her saucy skirt the effect somehow is less provocative than downright embarrassing.

"Happy Land" is the film version of MacKinley Kantor's story of an American boyhood. There are overtones of both "Our Town" and "The Human Comedy" in the story, but the borrowings on the whole are so deftly managed and the fundamental feeling is so sincere that the film has a fresh and often moving quality.

This is the simple homespun elegy of a boy who grows up happily in a small American town, goes to the war, and is killed. The boy however is only the subject of the story. The central figure is the father (Don Ameche), the town druggist, whose outward life almost ends with the death of his son. At the moment of his deepest dejection the spirit of the boy's great-grandfather (Harry Carey) materializes, amiably takes the father in hand, conducts him on a saunter through time and proves to him that his son's short, generous-hearted life was worth what it cost in surrender.

It is an out-of-the-way rather tentative film that works sincerely if a little self-consciously for simplicity of statement and honesty of feeling. For a surprising amount of the time it succeeds.

The Noble Drunkard

By LUCY VAN GOGH

"THE Old Soak" was a highly successful comedy - melodrama of 1922, at the height of the Prohibition era. It was indeed listed among the Ten Best Plays, from which one can only conclude that Prohibition was not good for the drama. I am uncertain whether the reason for its revival is merely the availability of a perfect performer for the title role, in the person of the eminent film actor Guy Kibbee, or the more important fact that Prohibition is once again supposed to be imminent. Anyhow it is revived at the Royal Alex.; and it brings back memories not only of "Bertha the Sewing Machine Girl" but of a great deal of Charles Dickens — who however would have put more color than Mr. Don Marquis was able to do into his minor characters.

It is, of course, the story of the manner in which a Long Island family was rescued from the clutches of the respectable banker-villain, and bootleg-financier, of the town by the nerve and resourcefulness of a charming drunkard. It was played here in its heyday by Tom Wise, whom I did not see, but who can hardly have been mellower than Mr. Kibbee. The smooth naturalness, the jointless transition from jovial banter to serious purpose, in this performance are very fine art.

Bruce Adams does an excellent bit as the bartender turned bootlegger, and Joseph E. Bernard, after a flat opening in which he seemed to be misjudging the size of the theatre, did a competent piece of melodrama as the banker. Several of the other performers are old friends from the various companies of Mr. Frank McCoy, to whom this enterprise belongs. If Prohibition is really coming this play is hardly likely to stop it, but it is a pleasant evening's entertainment,, and Mr. Kibbee is something to remember—and something to remind us of more luscious theatrical days.

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CONCERNING FOOD

No Garden Flourishes and Grows Like the One on Paper

By JANET MARCH

THESE are the weeks when the Victory garden blooms best safely encased in the imagination. The plot, neatly drawn to scale with Junior's school ruler, shows tidy rows of beans, peas, carrots and beets. No evil weeds, devastating cutworms or destructive tomato bugs are included in the plan. The seed packets have lovely pictures on them and are clean and tidy to handle. Broccoli reads as if it is easy to grow, cabbages are pictured with solid heads and whole green leaves at the outside—not the lacy cut-outs which most people's become on account of the worms. In fact until the frost leaves the ground the whole process of gardening looks fine and easy.

Very soon backache and broken finger nails will be the occupational diseases of the garden. Lumps of wet earth will be trodden into the best Persian rug, and all the available supply of string will be knotted together to stretch and make what you think are going to be straight lines. The family will be stealing the drinking water jug to go and water their flats on the verandah—flats purchased in a moment of enthusiasm at the corner fruit store without any consideration of just where they were going to find room to plant the things.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVEL

THE pampas swarm with baby llamas,
Attended by their doting mammas;
Or do I see across the pampas
The gambolling of llama granpas?

CLARA BERNHARDT

Anyway all of us should be able to grow enough vitamins economically to avoid malnutrition. A book on nutrition called "The American and His Food" by Richard Osborn Cummings records, with a wealth of references, the history of the food habits of this continent. The description of food supplies for cities in the days before refrigeration makes you wonder how anyone avoided death. One of the habits was to keep cows within the city limits in sheds and feed them on the mash from distilleries. "It was said that their horns and tails sometimes rotted away."

The history of theories adopted enthusiastically by the nutritionists of each age and discarded just as enthusiastically a few years later makes one wonder whether we really know about vitamins, and whether the calory count and international unit of vitamins won't be in the ash can before long. An example of this was the theory that the phosphorus in fish was brain food. This was evidently quite generally accepted and Mark Twain recognized the idea when he wrote—"Yes, Agassiz does recommend authors to eat fish, because the phosphorus in it makes brains. So far you are correct. But I cannot help you to a decision about the amount you need to eat—at least, with certainty. If the specimen composition you send is about your fair, usual average, I should judge that perhaps a couple of whales would be all you would want for the present. Not the largest kind, but simply good middling sized whales."

Today no one seriously believes that fish is better for the brain than any other of many foods, so very likely all the pet ideas of 1944 will be changed. Do all carrots have the same number of vitamins? Won't the next step be the nutrition of the food stuffs themselves, and the discovery that vegetables grown on inadequately fertilized soil lack the valuable properties for which we eat them? Can a carrot get a vitamin into itself just from sun and sand or must it have all the chemicals which go to make up perfect soil?

Anyway there is one thing about nutritionists, they don't seem to mind changing their minds and telling us about it. We must just follow their latest discoveries and grow as much as we can in our gardens and hope for the best. At present eggs are plentiful and everyone seems to agree that they are good for you so here are a few egg recipes.

Eggs with Tomato Sauce

6 eggs
½ cup of grated cheese
2 tablespoons of butter
1 tablespoon of chopped parsley
Salt
Pepper

Tomato Sauce

2 tablespoons of butter
2 tablespoons of flour
1½ cups of tomato juice
Salt and pepper

Take small custard moulds and butter them. Break an egg into each one, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and grated cheese, parsley and dot with butter. Bake in a moderate oven until set. The glass custard cups are best as you can see through the sides when the eggs set. Then turn the eggs out onto rounds of buttered toast. Pour on tomato sauce made by melting the butter and stirring in the flour and pepper and salt, and then adding the tomato juice and stirring till the sauce thickens.

Potatoes and Eggs

6 eggs
2½ cups of mashed potatoes
1 cupful of thick white sauce
½ cup of grated cheese
6 strips of bacon
¼ cupful of browned bread crumbs
2 tomatoes
Salt and pepper

Take a flat casserole dish and make a border of hot mashed potatoes round the edge. Then put the cupful of white sauce in the center. Poach the eggs very lightly and slide them into the sauce which should be still warm. Sprinkle with the cheese and brown bread crumbs, and put under the broiler to brown. Fry the bacon and the tomatoes sliced. Arrange on top of the mashed potatoes and serve.

If you want to turn out a dessert very quickly here's one way of doing it—

Egg Snow

4 eggs
4 teaspoons of sugar
4 tablespoons of milk
2 tablespoons of lemon juice

Beat the yolks of the eggs hard and add the sugar, milk and fruit juice. Beat the whites very stiffly and cut them in. Serve in sherbet glasses with cookies.

• •

Hospitality and the Waffle

By HOPE GAUL

IF YOU'RE keen on entertainment, and have a waffle-iron, why not waffles? Most waffles require only two eggs! For instance:

Bran Bacon Waffles

1 cup milk
1 cup shredded bran
¾ cup sifted flour
3¼ teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
2 eggs, separated
¼ cup shortening, melted
⅓ cup chopped bacon (about 6 slices)

Add milk to bran and let stand 5 minutes. Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add well beaten egg yolks and shortening to bran-milk mixture; then add dry ingredients, beating until smooth. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and chopped bacon. Bake in hot waffle iron. Yield: 4 waffles.

Sour Milk Waffles

2 cups sifted flour
¼ teaspoon baking soda
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
2 eggs, separated
1¾ cups sour milk or buttermilk
⅓ cup shortening, melted

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Blend well beaten egg yolks and milk. Add to flour mixture, beating until smooth; add shortening and then fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in hot waffle iron. These waffles can be sprinkled with finely diced ham before cooking and served with scrambled eggs. Yield: 5 waffles.

Waffles Creole

1 cup sifted flour
1 tablespoon corn meal
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
2 eggs, separated
1 cup milk
2 teaspoons lard, melted
2 tablespoons butter, melted

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine well beaten egg yolks and milk. Add to flour mixture, beating until smooth; add shortening and then fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. If desired, fold in 1 chopped apple. Bake in hot waffle iron. Approximate yield: 3 waffles.

Cheese Waffles

2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
2 eggs, separated
1½ cups milk
¼ cup shortening, melted
1 cup grated cheese

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine well beaten egg yolks and milk. Add to flour mixture, beating until smooth. Add shortening. Then fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and cheese. Bake in hot waffle iron. Serve with grilled tomatoes and bacon. Yield: 6 waffles.

Chocolate Dessert Waffles

1¼ cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
6 tablespoons cocoa
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup shortening
¾ cup sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 eggs, well beaten

Mix and sift flour, baking powder, cocoa, cinnamon and salt. Cream shortening until soft and smooth, and gradually add sugar, creaming until fluffy; beat in vanilla and eggs. Gradually stir in flour mixture, beating until smooth. Bake in moderately hot waffle iron. Serve as dessert with ice cream or chocolate sauce. Yield: 3 waffles.

A Community Greets Its First Refugee Family

By AILEEN BRUCE

Opinion concerning the advisability of permitting the entry into Canada of refugees from the Hitler terror was sharply divided in the village. Then came word that a little group of refugees, a family of five, actually was on its way to live in the small community. This is an account of how the people of the village received the newcomers.

THIS story really had its beginning several months ago, when various groups in our village were asked to sign, as individuals, petitions for the admittance of refugees into this country. From the discussions that preceded the signing, it would seem that not everyone was willing to welcome those homeless unfortunates who were knocking at Canada's door. In many cases, the discussions were heated and very definite opinions were offered on both sides. Apparently, there were as many people against as for the question.

So when one of the village clergy was called out of his bed one Monday morning by a telephone call from Toronto, an S.O.S. to provide a temporary home for a family of five arriving the end of the week, he was at first dismayed and doubtful. But he made his voice hearty as he assured the person at the other end of the line that he would certainly do his best and that he was sure he would have no trouble at all. He was given particulars, the number of people in the family, ages, etc., and the approximate date of their arrival.

After a particularly heavy Sunday, the Rector was very weary and had been taking it easy that Monday morning, so he retired once more to his bed, to lie and pray with all his might. He felt the need of prayer because he remembered so vividly the hot discussions which had greeted some of those petition forms. He had a few doubts and misgivings. Not that he wasn't sure that the townsfolk in his community weren't fundamentally generous, but on Monday morning it was too easy to remember how most people hated to be stirred out of their comfortable, easy way of life. After an hour conferring with his God, he rose, shaved and dressed and proceeded to make some telephone calls.

A Place to Live

The most encouraging of these was to a fellow member of the cloth, whose heartening voice, full of enthusiasm and willingness to help, came over the wire like a benediction. Soon his phone began to ring and before the day was over, through the efforts of three or four citizens, a furnished house had been provided for the family, a house which was to be at their disposal for at least a month, longer if they wanted it. (This was a miracle in itself, considering the housing shortage which exists in our village as in most other places.) A house where they could be by themselves, let down their hair, as it were, where they would be free to do as they chose.

By the next day, through more phone calls and through the kindness of more townsfolk, bedding and groceries were provided. Offers of cakes and pies and roast meat poured in. A child's crib and a playpen were delivered to the house. Members of the Lions' Club set up two stoves and provided fuel and groceries. A neighbour cleaned the house and freshened it, with crisp curtains at the windows and bright chintz covers on the chairs.

The two clerics went around in a thoroughly happy and contented state, thrilled at the way their people were rising to the emergency. On the day of the refugees' arrival in Toronto, one clergyman drove in to get "their" family. Meanwhile, his brother cleric assembled a welcoming committee at the house, important among them a lady who spoke German. Coffee was brewing on the warm and cheerful stove, and sandwiches were made. The house was well stocked with food.

In Toronto, two hundred or more utterly weary, apathetic men, women and children were having their first experience of Canadians and this wonderful country which had been in their dreams for more than four long years. Here at last, it was difficult for them to realize that they no longer need be suspicious of any conversation. Some questions asked by members of the Refugee Committee were at first met with distrust and a plea to the interpreter—"Is it all right for me to talk to this man?"

As the refugees' turn came to go to the homes provided for them, the names of the sponsors of the various families were called out over the loud speakers. When the minister's name was called, he met and was introduced to his family. A husband and wife, two small children, and a grandmother. The husband was fairly tall, thin, with a likeable, strong intelligent face, and wonderful to relate—a twinkle in his eye. The mother was fair, fairly plump, and with a pleasant expression; the grandmother, lean and spry, with a quiet poise. The little boy of four had rings of weariness around his eyes, but the baby was surprisingly healthy looking.

Once inside the car, they were driven swiftly to their new home. On the way the father talked a little, speaking English with a marked accent. He and the rector became friends almost at once. He told a little of his story, how he had been forced to leave Austria at the beginning of the war because of his political beliefs. He and his family had made their way to France where he joined the French army. When France was defeated, friends helped him and his family escape into Spain, where he spent two and a half years in Madrid waiting for a chance to get to America. Then to Lisbon for four months, then at last passage to America was arranged by the Canadian National Committee on Refugees. He had practised dentistry in Europe and is anxious to pass the Canadian requirements so that he can once more take up his profession.

Protegees

Arrived at the cottage prepared for them, the lady who spoke German was introduced and the mother's eyes lighted as she talked happily to a new found friend. She was encouraged to make her needs and wants known. She, her husband and the grandmother now had no doubts of their welcome. The real spirit of the community was alive in that living room. The welcoming committee did not stay long but left the family to themselves and to the warmth and comfort of their new home. They felt privileged that they had been allowed a share in the great event of restoring one family to security and comfort out of the millions who have no security and no comfort.

Until the dentist is able to take up work in this country, the community promises itself it will look after its protegees. Every day more and more kind offers come forward and it would seem that the non-assenters to the petition sent around a while ago have either changed their minds or are being very, very quiet.

NOT IN OUR TIME

HOW can they sleep—the young—the dead—
With Spitfires flying overhead?

How can their rest be calm and deep
Whose brothers still stern vigil keep?

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And gun and cannon gather rust?

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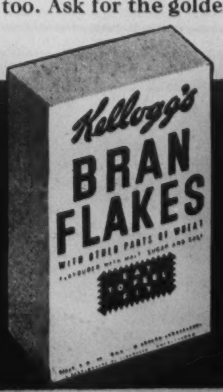

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

But You Can't Switch Religions in the Canadian Armed Forces

By JOHN LASKIER

AN ARMY in training is run by precedent, numbers, and red tape. Discipline is strictly enforced because all soldiers must get used to obeying orders promptly and without question, and to this end, discipline in a basic training camp is more stringent than on active service. The rookie is told to ask questions about things that puzzle him, but many of the questions he asks have no logical answer. For instance, a rifle must never be referred to as a gun. One day I asked why this was so. He told me, with all the gravity of a Supreme Court judge handing down a finding, that a rifle was called a rifle because of the fact that the barrel was rifled, —that is, it had tiny, corkscrew-shaped grooves inside it to give the bullet a rotary flip as it passed through.

He was nonplussed when I asked him why a Bren Gun, which is made in exactly the same manner, is always called a gun and not a Bren Rifle. We had much desultory argument about it one way and another, until finally the sergeant took it up with the captain. He looked it up in the dictionary and found that the terms gun and rifle can be synonymous. The matter rested there, and in spite of my efforts, the army still insists that a rifle is not a gun and a Bren Gun is not a rifle.

Church Parade is another army procedure based upon tradition inviolate. This being a free country, no soldier is forced to go to church if he doesn't want to. As a matter of fact, the sergeant-major rather likes to have a few conscientious objectors to church service in his outfit. It solves the problem of finding men to do the many small fatigue duties around the camp on Sunday. No soldier is forced to go to church . . . if he has no objection to peeling spuds or man-handling a spot of garbage.

CHURCH PARADE itself is accepted by the troops in the same spirit as any other army chore like fire drills, route marches, and impromptu inspections by the O.C. Sunday morning the soldier is allowed to sleep in one hour later than week-days. He gets up at seven instead of six. Of course, if he is wise, he will get up at six-thirty to give himself time to get that final degree of polish on his equipment that is needed to pass Sunday inspection.

The parade never varies very much. There is always much good-natured kidding before the men move off. The C.S.M. in charge of the Roman Catholic parade will separate his men by crying "Protestants form up on the right,—Christians on the left!" This is the standard Sunday morning gag, and there is much competition between the Catholic and the Protestant C.S.M.'s to see who can be the first to use it. It is a gag that has become tradition from long usage.

Having been on the Protestant Church parade often enough to have become a little bored with the proceedings, one Sunday morning I decided to seek greener pastures. Quietly, I lined up with the R.C. parade. Standing inconspicuously in the rear rank, I looked blankly ahead while the Catholic C.S.M. counted us off. He was a fire-eating old Irishman who always, as a matter of religious and military pride, liked to have his outfit the smartest on Sunday parades. With so many men from different companies on parade, naturally he did not know them all by sight, and I suppose he thought I was a new recruit. We came to attention, did a right turn and marched smartly,—with one exception,—off to church.

I MUST admit that my martial demeanor was never such as to make any sergeant's eyes light up with pride, and this Sunday I had a bad cold which made me feel definitely un-military. (I would have gone on sick parade except that it was Sunday and would have meant being confined to barracks for the day.) However, I slouched along to the best of my ability and dozed through the service, which didn't seem very different from my own Anglican Church.

As we filed out after the service I felt the C.S.M.'s eyes on me. We marched back to camp and I could feel his baleful stare on the back of my drooping neck. Before he dismissed us he relieved himself of a little of his pent-up wrath. There is an army rule which forbids any officer from making a public example of any soldier in front of his fellows. Any bawling out or vituperation must be addressed to the squad in general, not to the particular offender. The C.S.M. gave that whole squad an absolute masterpiece of a dressing down. There was some reference in it to us marching like a bunch of desiccated land-crabs; to looking like a bunch of raw recruits at a Salvation Army parade; and to our uselessness as a military unit. He addressed the parade in general, but his eyes and his words were aimed at me. He finished his tirade on a note of almost hysterical anger. "I can only say this;" he ended, "You were LOUSY!"

I DRIFTED back to my tent and there I found the corporal waiting for me. "Well," he said, "why weren't you on Church parade?" There was a gleam in his eye that could only mean fatigue duty for me.

"Why, Corporal" I answered, "I *was* on parade. I went to the Catholic service."

"You can't do that," he expostulated. "You're down on the records as a Protestant, and you have to go to the Protestant service."

"Listen, Corp," I said. "It's a free country, and I can go to any church I want."

We were joined by the sergeant, who wanted to know what the argument was all about. We told him, and he pondered over the matter for a while.

"There's something to be said on both sides," he decided, "but we can't just let it go at that. Why, we'd have half the men in the outfit switching from one church to another and then we'd never be able to check up on the ones who were trying to duck church parade."

"And that," I put in, "would be nothing short of anarchy."

"Listen, you," said the sergeant. "Don't you be so cocky. I'm going to take this up with the Captain, and if I find you technically missed your own church parade you'll go on the 'honey wagon' for a week." He marched off towards the skipper's tent.

Feeling progressively worse with my cold, I wandered over to the camp hospital and dug up a medical orderly. After standing a ten-minute interrogation as to why I had not gone on sick parade at the appointed hour of 6.30 in the morning, he finally consented to take my temperature. It was 102, so they put me to bed.

In the weeks I was in hospital with the cold that turned out to be pneumonia, the controversy I had stirred up waxed hotter and hotter. The skipper referred it to the O.C. and the O.C. took it up with the Chaplain. The argument passed into higher hands than we had at basic training camps, and I would lie in my nice white bed trying to figure out just how far it *would* go. I could see the Archbishop of Canterbury politely begging to differ with the Pope about the correct religious status of Signalman John Laskier. I could see the Minister for Defence explaining to the Prime Minister that discipline must be upheld at all costs. . . I often wonder if some sub-department of Army affairs is still working on it. . . As for me, I'm still thankful that the old C.S.M. didn't catch me in the act.

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THE OTHER PAGE

War and the Poets; or If Hitler Had Only Listened

By H. C. BOULTBEE

This piece, which was originally intended for broadcasting and bore the subtitle "An Address to the Canadian People by an Unknown Citizen", is by the author of the small but distinguished volume of verse, "The Oxford Lists and Other Poems", published in 1931. Its main purpose is to encourage us all in carrying on the war. But behind this lies another and perhaps not less important purpose, of rousing our people to a clearer conception of the power of the poets both to see the greater truths of life and to express them with clearness and beauty. The author lives in Toronto.

THOUGH it is not, I fear, the view held by most people, yet I am convinced that one of the greatest powers that the poets possess is the power to see the truths that surround them with such clearness that even the remotest future may, to some extent at least, be foretold. Let us see then what aid we can gain from the poets in the midst of a war in which we of the Empire are fighting the most dangerous criminals man has ever known, fighting them to save, not ourselves alone, but all those other peoples who, unconquered even by slavery, have turned their eyes to us, and wait but the hour when our armies shall strike—wait in awful anger, desperate and implacable. Without our aid such peoples are helpless, but with it they can be very terrible.

Writing a century or more ago, Cowper, the gentlest of men, tells how the old British Druid consoled his "warrior queen" as she vainly battled against her Roman foes, by picturing the future destruction of her enemy's power, and the origin and ultimate triumphs of the navy of her own land—a navy, as late even as Nelson's time, with ships of wood and sails alone for power. This is the picture, the Druid speaking:—

"Rome, for empire far renown'd,
Tramples on a thousand states;
Soon her pride shall kiss the ground,
Hark! the Gaul is at her gates. . . .

"Then the progeny that springs
From the forests of our land,
Arm'd with thunder, clad with wings,
Shall a wider world command."

Yes, a wider and happier world—the Empire of today.

The Battle of France was ending in our darkest night, when suddenly, climbing swiftly in the heavens for all to see, the star of Dunkirk like a beacon shone. And then the Battle of Britain began, in the air and on the sea; and soon, dazed and trembling, the whole world was asking what would be the reply of the English people to them that consider piracy a virtue, and the stealing of a neighbor's land a fitting part of a soldier's cause. Hitler, advised by his servile Ribbentrop, thought he knew; for he thought he would find a nation worn out by the years through which it had come, torn by dissensions, and drained of its once mighty power. But that is not what he found. He found a nation with leaders, now as ever, willing to do and to die for the land they love; and he found a people, usually good-natured and peaceable, but now, bombed and outraged, now "ungovernably bold", steeled to endure, and sworn to repay—slow, sure, unbending. Such, he found, were they that England's past breeds now. Hitler should have listened, not to his Ribbentrop, but to that English poet who foretold, by a simile none can forget, that the more terrible the assaults of others upon his race the more would they add to the strength of that race, as the more the tempest rocks the skies the deeper go the roots of the mighty oak—the same oak, mark you, that gave to England her first navy, and enabled her to send her ships, now here and now there, to found those vast Dominions of which it is our proudest boast that we are one.

As we all know, the late Lord Tennyson predicted the general use of the airplane; but Gray of course went far beyond this, for he predicted, over two hundred years ago, that she whom "winds and waves obey" even

"Her ancient triumphs would surpass, on high,
And reign the sovereign of the conquered sky."

Did Germany ever read that, I wonder?—The predictions of poets are very dangerous things to ignore. And this prediction, very especially, our foe of today should not have ignored; because now, too late for him to mend, the lads of our Empire are writing its truth, not in the poet's ink, but in the skies themselves; writing it above Norway's loyal shores, down past the land where the Vandals live, and over the fields where the doubly fated Italians toil; writing it above Africa's warring sands and that vast realm of the East where mystery dwells and the rubies gleam.

Ah, well, they go untouched of fear, these lads from the Empire sprung; may they well be restored to the land they serve, to become in turn the fathers of them as brave as themselves—as brave even as that handful of lads who, for England's sake, dared another Armada, and swept from the skies the darkening planes of him that would conquer the world. So here's to these lads, one and all, who go with a smile, when the Empire calls, to those battles on high that tell as never before the glory of youth.

If the ambitious Hitler had listened to Shakespeare, telling of his England, "this royal throne of Kings, this scepter'd isle", that the seas for ever guard "against the envy of less happier lands", or if he had listened to Burns, telling of a race that none can ever conquer, who shall measure the disappointment he might have saved himself over his proposed invasion of England,—still the castle of the world, and still the lion companioned to that eagle which even now spreads wide its wings to guard, once more, the liberty of men? The following are but a few of the very simple words wherewith Burns greatly stirred the British people when an earlier tyrant menaced:—

"Does haughty Gaul invasion threat?
Then let the louns beware, Sir;
There's wooden walls upon our seas,
And volunteers on shore, Sir".

And then the poet, keeping those "wooden walls" in view I doubt not, adds a prediction that has become a part of our nation's faith, the prediction that no foreign foe ever on British ground shall rally. And Burns was not warning our ill-compounded Hitler, that semi-madman who would found a new order on the oldest of follies, and sustain it by the basest of betrayals; Burns was warning the brilliant and all-powerful Bonaparte, the miracle of his age—and yet him who, with all Europe at his feet, was to behold his navies swept from the seas by the defending Nelson, and himself overthrown by "one that sought but Duty's iron crown".

Still, granted that Hitler could not be expected to listen to mere poets, could he not have heard the words of Drake, coming from the seas where he was buried long ago?

"Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore,
Strike et when your powder's running' low;
If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the port o' Heaven,
An' drum them up the Channel as we drummed them long ago!"

But no, he could not hear, this embodiment of cruelty, with a mind hateful to all that is good, and a soul too vicious even for vice itself. Neither could the pitiable Mussolini hear, that mockery of a man where once the mighty Caesars stood. Nor could any hear, out of all their prideful counsellors, those corrupted outcasts of the law whom time even now is finger-printing into an immortality of shame. None could hear: not the unspeakable Himmler of whom even to think is to stain the mind of a decent man, nor yet the little creeping Goebbels; not that Goering with a vanity excessive even in a tyrant and a brutality surprising even in a German, nor yet that von Papen so well remembered in America for a treachery more becoming to his race than to the office he filled.

But in vain we warn such foes as these; in vain for them the past pours forth in glorious truths, in vain the future paints the garden of her loveliness. Such men can neither hear nor see, for they have no vision. And must then their people perish? I do not know. I only know that at least we of the Empire have that which, as the great Churchill has said, we will ask from none, but grant to all — that divine quality which "is mightiest in the mightiest."

But, mercy or no mercy, we must fight such men and such aims; fight them till the last such man is gone, and the last vestige of hope has fled from such aims; fight them to the extremest bound that duty may call or valor point; fight them until as our strength ebbs as ebb it must at times, there floods in a courage more dangerous even than strength. So shall we fight, knowing well that who shares in the Empire's storm-tossed days of splendor shall in the Empire's victory share. The sword is the outward symbol of power, but the spirit within is the power itself.

And furthermore, beyond this fighting and this winning, we must not forget that another and perhaps more difficult duty awaits us: the duty of helping to restore to her wonted pride and her welcoming charm, the now unhappy land of France; of helping, when victory once is ours, to bring back into that sunshine of the flowers and singing that is life to them, our old, historic friends, the poor, bewildered, and evil-led Italian people; the duty of helping even Germany to—but I know not what to say of a nation which, even from the dark ages down to this that it would make darker still, has drawn the sword and lived by the sword; a nation which might well have ranked high amongst the greatest, but which has now sunk, here through a craving to dominate, and there through a passion to torture and kill, to depths so horrible no mind of ours can follow. Of such a nation, I know not what to say, or hope, or think. Nor can I any better deal with our more recent foe, Japan—that far off island kingdom which even the seas have been unable to cleanse of an ambition so cruel and brutal that only the vilest treachery could add to its evilness.

So, as I end, let me turn to braver things; let me turn once more to the poets—twice, if I may. First, from a description of the successful struggle of the British to prevent the then powerful navy of Denmark from falling into the hands of Napoleon, we have this of the mighty Nelson:—

"Out spoke the victor then
As he hail'd them o'er the wave,
'Ye are brothers! ye are men!
And we conquer but to save!' "

And thus it was the poet put into words the highest war-creed of our race, "We conquer but to save"; a creed that for a thousand years, err as we might at times, our ships upon the sea and our armies upon the land have made a living thing by a thousand acts; and a creed that such men as Hitler and Mussolini, though they lived through every hour of that thousand years, and saw every one of the thousand acts, would never even for one fleeting moment either understand or sanction.

And, last, there comes this prediction from those immortal lines addressed to the Mariners of England—the Mariners of the Empire now—and to that emblem of theirs they serve so well, a prediction that has never failed us in all the years that have passed since the poet left us this legacy of his pride and faith:—

"The meteor flag of England
Shall yet terrific burn;
Till danger's troubled night depart
And the star of peace return."

And the star of peace will return; and the lark, and not the guns, will sing reveille to the morn.

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Synthetic Vs. Natural Rubber After the War

By MATT BARTLEY SMITH

Are you worrying about your tires? Can they hold out until our new synthetic rubber plants hit their full stride, or until the new natural rubber plantations of the south come into production?

There may be rubber scarcity now, but future prospects are for more rubber than the world can normally use. Will that mean cheaper tires?

And what about North America's $800,000,000 investment in synthetic plants? Will synthetic be able to compete on an even basis for post-war trade with cheap natural rubber from the far east?

SYNTHETIC rubber plants both in the United States and Canada are scheduled to attain their planned production sometime during the present year. That production, even without imports, should take care of all normal rubber requirements in both countries and still leave some over for lend-lease and mutual-aid shipments abroad. On the surface, it would appear that the synthetic rubber industry should be well entrenched for the competition it will meet in the post-war years. But there are several "ifs" in the situation—if it can match the quality of natural rubber and if it can meet the price. If it can't, a great and expensive industry may be fated for immediate post-war extinction.

The question of whether or not synthetic can make good in post-war competition has more than academic interest. The United States has $750,000,000 invested in synthetic rubber plants, and the plants are located in eleven states. Canada has some $48,000,000 invested in one plant alone at Sarnia. There will be pressure groups that will demand continuance of synthetic operation, regardless of cost or quality. Farmers will want the plants to continue operating, since certain varieties of synthetic use large quantities of grain, for the manufacture of the industrial alcohol base. Oil men want to see the plants maintained, because oil is the foundation of other types of synthetic. Labor wants synthetic to make good, because it gives work to tens of thousands of men.

On the other hand, there are the countries of the far east: Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. They hope for a return to natural rubber, because their entire economy is based on it. Before the war, 95 per cent of our rubber came from there, and they hope to see the trade return. This, they say, would give them the money to put themselves back on their feet, after the Japanese occupation.

Then there is South America, where much of our natural rubber comes from at present. Brazil has made a gigantic effort to boost her output of natural rubber, in order to help tide the United Nations over the rubber crisis. Trees have been double-tapped, and thousands of additional workers have been pressed into service, to get the last possible ounce of latex from the plantations. In addition, new plantations have been planted. These will not bear until some time in the future, and Brazil obviously wants to know what we intend to do about it.

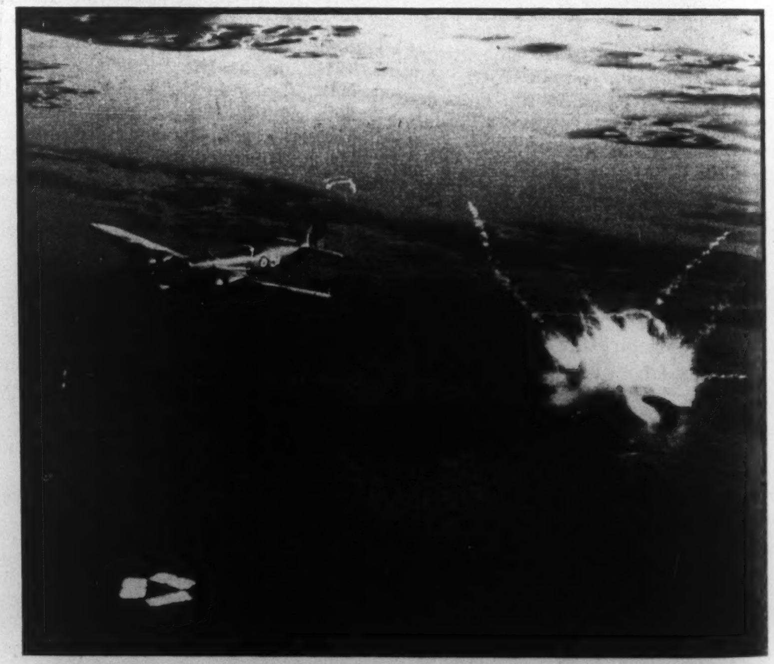
What Happened Before

South America remembers only too well what happened before—how once her rubber cities were rich with trade, until the young plantations in the East Indies came into production; and how we dropped her almost overnight, buying then practically all our requirements from the Far East. Her rubber cities became gaunt ghost towns; rubber barons awoke to find themselves paupers. Then, when the last war came, we turned to Brazil again, and again when it was over cut her cold, or almost so. How long —Brazil asks—is this on-again, off-again process going to go on?

Brazil's position is that she hopes

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Whether laying bombs or mining a river like the Danube to keep the Germans from supplying the Russian front via that historic water route, Allied bombardiers have a reputation for almost uncanny accuracy. The reason: even fliers who have proved themselves on operations take a further course in the latest developments in bomb-sights and aiming technique at a famous Air Armament School in Eastern England. Ground instruction consists of this close-up demonstration of the latest improvements in bomb-aim carrier mechanism, using a dummy bomb-rack and instrument panel. The additional training qualifies them as "Captains" of squadron bomb-aimers and they return to their units as instructors and leaders. The course is not limited to ground instruction and theory. These future "Captains" get a chance to try out their new techniques by bombing practice on the school's ranges from "Zero" height (see below).



Below: Even practice bombing can be a thirsty job. So this N.A.A.F.I. canteen-van "follows the boys" and between practice runs the prospective bomb-aimer "Captains" have a welcome cup of tea, served piping hot.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Our Place in Postwar Trade

By P. M. RICHARDS

THOUGH Canada has only about 11½ millions of people, she is the third largest trading country in the world. To no country do foreign markets mean more than they do to Canada, for the provision of employment and the maintenance and advancement of our general well-being and standards of living.

To no country? Britain might disagree. She might say that while Canada must export in volume if she is to enjoy any measure of prosperity, Britain must export in volume if she is to live. Her's is really a case of "export or die." Britain was the first nation to industrialize in a big way and became rich by supplying the world with her manufactured products. As other nations industrialized, Britain supplied them with needed capital and her income from these investments, together with large earnings from transportation and financing services, enabled her to balance her accounts. But now Britain has had to sell upwards of half of her foreign investments to pay for munitions of war, and figures she will have to increase her exports by about 50 per cent over the prewar level if she is to be able to pay for essential imports.

Britain must import a large part of the raw materials for her industries, and she must pay for them with exports. If she can't sell her manufactured goods abroad, she can't buy materials for her industries and can't produce the goods for export. A sort of vicious circle. Even her earnings from shipping services are in considerable danger, as the United States alone will have a sizably larger merchant tonnage after the war than Britain will.

Canada Could Still Live

Canada can produce all her own essential foods and has greatly increased her manufacturing capacity and skills. Thus she should be able to survive the loss (presumably temporary) of even a big portion of her normal export business. The standard of living of Canadians would decline and many might be reduced to virtually peasant status, but they could survive. Britons, with a similar loss, could not—in anything like their present numbers. Half or perhaps much more than half of them would have to emigrate. What an upset to the world's economy that would be! Britain for generations has been the world's biggest single importer, and the disappearance or large reduction of that market would have world-wide consequences. The nations which sell to Britain will wish to see that market continue.

Many nations have greatly increased their manufacturing capacities as a result of this war, and will be in the postwar competition for markets. And some other countries which were formerly regarded as constituting almost unlimited markets for the products of the industrialized nations—notably China and India—have themselves taken the first big steps toward industrialization. From now on they are likely to produce progressively more of their requirements themselves.

The No. 1 postwar market is, of course, devastated Europe. Every exporting nation will look for a share of it. The need will be great, but there will be plenty of suppliers. The big question will be that of payment by Europe. With the physical destruction of Europe has gone the destruction of much of the means of payment. And every Allied air-raid increases the number of destroyed factories and of individual "have-nots". How can Europe pay? Or, perhaps, will the supplying nations donate their goods? That would help to keep them busy but it would increase their already burdensomely-high public debts. Eventually Europe could only pay for goods received by itself shipping goods abroad, and the creditor nations would have to be willing to receive them.

Exports Highly Competitive

Though the postwar trade outlook is confused, we can feel sure of this—that business in export markets will soon become highly competitive and that the business will go mainly to the most efficient suppliers. Price and quality will be the chief factors, with, of course, financing and transportation. Price means cost of production. Wage rates and taxes are the determinants here. Taxes must continue high because the government will have a huge debt to service, but competing nations will be in the same position in this respect. It will be up to our government to keep postwar additions to the debt as low as possible and the taxes on business at levels that do not destroy its ability to sell in competition with foreign suppliers. To do this the government may have to take less in corporation taxes and more in individual income taxes, and this might not be popular. But the people would have to understand that the alternative is loss of vital export trade.

It may be that here in Canada the job of building a brave new world will have to take second place for a while to that of reconditioning the country for its proper place in international trade. In the interests of their country and fellow-citizens, it may be necessary for social reformers and labor leaders to give first thought to the effects on production costs and prices of the measures they advocate. Canada's ability to carry on and progress after the war may depend as never before on the extent to which groups and individuals are willing to subordinate themselves to the common good.

(*Continued from Page 38*)

she will not be crowded out in North American markets either by our own synthetic rubber production, or by the natural rubber products of the Far East.

So the coming contest is going to be a many-sided affair. Then—as if it were not complex enough—there are the natural rubber substitutes. One of these is a rubber-bearing dandelion, discovered in eastern Siberia and now propagated on a large scale in the Soviet Union. Through co-operation with Moscow, this plant is today being grown on farms in many areas of the United States and Canada. The Russian dandelion yields from 5 to 16 per cent of natural rubber. It can be grown—and is—in the same way as a crop of wheat. But only this year will it come into extensive production in North America.

Milkweed Rubber

Another natural rubber producer is the common milkweed, already being grown commercially both in the United States and Canada. In addition, 30 million dollars of American money is being spent in the Caribbean republic of Haiti to produce milkweed rubber there. In 1943, only 100 tons were produced. But this year the quantity will reach 10,000 tons. Between 50,000 and 60,000 Haitians are at work on this project. Is it sensible—they ask—that the United States should spend all this money in developing milkweed rubber plantations, and then discard them in favor of rubber from the far east after the war?

Guayule, another producer of natural rubber, is being cultivated extensively in the southern states, and in Mexico. Huge funds have been poured into this project as well. And here again—as in the rubber plantations in Brazil and the milkweed plantations in Haiti—the returns of rubber will not be immediate. It takes at least three years to grow a guayule plant to the stage where it can be commercially used for rubber. What about this project after the war?

Well, what has natural rubber from the far east got that so frightens these war-born rubber industries? The main thing is price. Using the cheap native labor of the far east, the international rubber cartel is said to be able to sell natural rubber (or was before the war) as low as 6 cents a pound, at a profit.

At present, technical experts say it costs about 30 cents a pound to produce synthetic rubber in the new plants in the United States. Canadian production costs have not yet been made public, but it can be assumed they will not be any higher than this. Processes are constantly improving, and by the war's end American production men expect to see the cost figure reduced to 10 cents a pound. There will probably be a somewhat similar reduction in production costs in Canada, although Canadian synthetic rubber experts refuse to commit themselves to any definite figure, for the present at least.

Price War Coming?

Of course, it's possible that synthetic rubber may not have to compete with natural rubber on the basis of 10 cents to 6 cents. Over a period of years, natural rubber has averaged 18 to 20 cents a pound. It has sold as low as 2⅝ cents a pound (in 1932), and as high as $1.26 (in 1925).

Synthetic rubber men expect that the rubber cartel of the Far East will, however, launch a price war after the military war is over, in order to drive the upstart synthetic industry and the new substitute-natural rubber industries to the wall. Recently, the rubber cartel decided to scrap the international rubber agreement. The decision was viewed in the London press as a sign that the rubber cartel was preparing to fight to a finish, with no holds barred.

With the cheap labor supply of the Far East, natural rubber producers there are in the basic position of being able to under-cut any product produced by a similar amount of labor effort on this continent. But there's a big "if"—if the Japanese have been thoughtful enough to take good care of the plantations, during their wartime tenancy. The more likely alternative to such oriental courtesy is that the Allies will find the plantations in bad repair. Many of the trees will have been damaged or destroyed by either the scorched earth policy or by neglect. The latex gathering equipment almost certainly will have been destroyed, and the native labor supply will have been disorganized. Such damage can be repaired; but it may take time.

One ray of sunshine for all competitors is that, for a while after the war, there should be enough business for everyone. In North America alone, millions of tires need to be replaced. But when that is done, and other war-spent stocks of rubber have been replaced, the show-down will come.

The fact is that in normal times the combined natural-synthetic production will far exceed total consumption. World production of natural rubber between 1935 and 1939 fluctuated between 837,000 and 1,139,000 tons a year; but rubber experts say that if the far eastern plantations are still in reasonably good condition, world production of natural rubber can be stepped up to 1,700,000 tons, if necessary. That still doesn't include the new plantations in Brazil.

In Canada's case, the one synthetic plant will probably take care of all requirements. Canadian rubber consumption immediately before the war averaged from 30,000 to 35,000 tons annually. This year, the plant at Sarnia is expected to produce 26,000 tons; when it attains full production, its output will be around 40,000 tons annually.

Produce 1,000,000 Tons

When the Sarnia production is added to that of the factories in the United States, the continent's annual synthetic output will be about 1,000,000 tons. That gives an annual potential supply (not counting dandelion, guayule or milkweed rubber) of about 2,700,000 tons. The experts predict that for a few years after the war world consumption may run up to 1,500,000 tons a year, for a brief period. But that's still only a little more than half the total potential synthetic-natural supply—meaning that somebody is not going to sell his rubber. Who will it be?

Melvin A. Brenner, economic analyst with the U.S. war production board, believes that during the first year after the war, supply and demand will probably be in balance, permitting the synthetic industry to retain its present non-competitive status. But it will face sharp competition by the fourth year, he says, when world production capacity may be 1,200,000 tons larger than the probable world demand.

From a strictly domestic viewpoint, U.S. synthetic plants should be able to take care of all of that country's own requirements, in normal times. The average consumption of rubber by the United States, before the war, was between 437,000 and 592,000 tons. Or about half the country's projected synthetic output.

Brenner, in his report, says that synthetic rubber ultimately will be cheaper and of better quality than natural rubber, if the synthetic industry is granted economic protection in the postwar period. In the matter of quality right now, however, for most purposes natural rubber is still better than synthetic. But here, again, synthetic is being rapidly improved. For specialized uses, synthetic is superior to natural rubber.

For example: one form of synthetic, Thiokol, was originally produced by a Kansas City experimenter, Dr. Joseph C. Patrick, in trying his hand at making anti-freeze. He didn't get anti-freeze, but a thick rubber-like goo. Today, after further experiment and refinement, this product is used to line collapsible gas tanks, holding up to 10,000 gallons of aviation fuel. These tanks are set up by the allies within a few minutes at emergency airfields on foreign shores. Thiokol will probably do all right in the post-war world, because it has specialized uses, being unaffected by gasoline. So will other synthetic variations in waterproofing raincoats, in certain types of flexible insulation for electric conduits, and so on.

But tires are 65 per cent of the rubber business. And in spite of improvement in quality, synthetic tires are still inferior to those of natural rubber.

So, as far as the rubber industry can see, natural rubber will be cheaper and better for most purposes during the next few years—unless there are unexpected developments in synthetic rubber research.

How, then, can the new synthetic plants compete with the plantations of the Far East? Some have suggested a rubber tariff, to equalize the cost of natural and synthetic rubber. Such a proposal would be a live political issue. The new plants represent a heavy investment; they have workers who vote—factors that can be expected to bring heavy pressure on the legislators in favor of a tariff. Washington reporters, on the other hand, say that President Roosevelt is backing crude rubber, because he believes it will make cheaper tires—something that the average citizen will demand—and that he is ready to veto any rubber tariff. That's the unofficial word; the President himself has made no comment.

Another proposal is that the rubber question be settled by means of import quotas—accepting so much at fixed prices from each source. It seems probable that only under such a set-up could the infant milkweed-rubber industry of Haiti, for instance, survive. For the next little while, it's

(*Continued on Page 47*)

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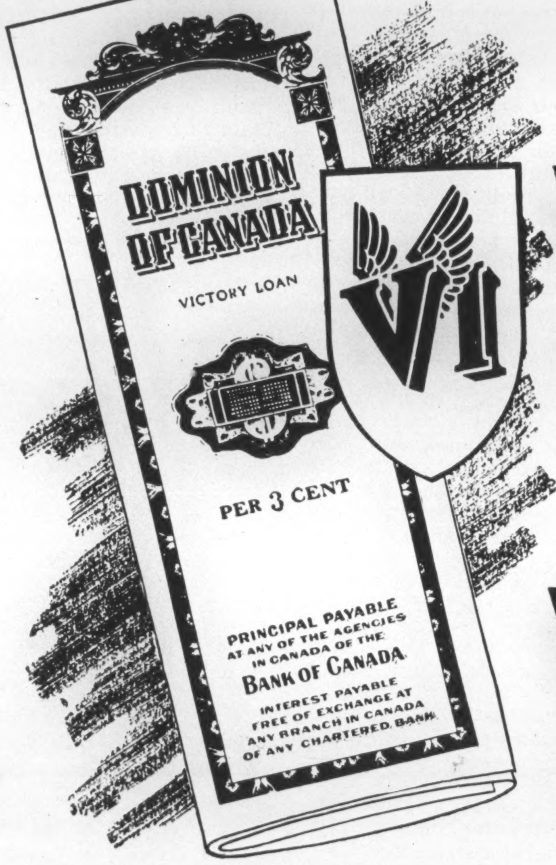

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Shall Conservation or Exploitation Rule?

By E. NEWTON-WHITE

True conservation of natural resources is difficult in an under-populated country such as Canada, because conservation depends on the fullest use of the resources to be conserved, while full utilization, in turn, depends upon maximum home and local markets for resource products.

Adequate home markets to absorb the products of our resources without waste—and so save the resources themselves—can only come through immigration, the writer maintains.

DO THE official plans for Canadian post-war reconstruction include one of efficient resistance to a movement already preparing—another spasm of haphazard development in our natural resources? If such a provision has been formulated it should certainly be in evidence now, because an urgent and important issue is at stake, and many an otherwise well-designed detail of reconstruction is jeopardized.

For the signs are all pointing to a boom of fresh assault on the yet untouched resources—an assault to add to the long record of similar unfortunate happenings of the past. Whether it be the Yukon, the B.C. interior, a virgin area of the Eastern claybelt, farm land, timber land, mineralized rock or commercial water, anywhere in Canada—the locale matters little, the principle matters much. Already the familiar phrases are being written and spoken: that "empire of the north," those "vast rich areas awaiting the plow of the pioneer," this "tourist paradise," these "great forests which have never known axe," our "riches beyond dreams."

Whether or not they convey an exaggeration of actual conditions, the phrases strike gloom and anger to those thinking ones of us who once responded so readily to their seduction in other times and places, and who followed through to the inevitable ending. For an unhappy sequence of processes has never yet been broken for these wonderful new El Dorados of our development: the boosting, the rush, the boom, the blind enthusiasm, the surface prosperity, the check and its reaction, pessimism, stagnation, migration and—in the worst cases—abandonment.

Motives and Methods

Now, there is nothing wrong in the principle of opening up, fully, the untouched resources we still possess; nor in arousing enthusiasm for that development. If we can, let us develop to the last square mile. These resources were meant for use by their Creator, and Canada is fortunate indeed to have such an agency of recovery to turn to. What is wholly wrong is our development motives and methods, in fact the whole set of circumstances under which development will be made is wrong unless a reformation is brought about — a reformation which is nowhere in preparation.

The processes just now enumerated will again accompany all our resource development policies unless three definite safeguards are provided: (1) a total policy of conservation of natural resources, (2) an adequate immigration movement, (3) education of the public; the last being an absolute requisite of the first two. How, then, do we stand?

It may be stated, positively, that true conservation is a practical impossibility in an underpopulated country, a fact overlooked both by conservationists and opponents of immigration alike. The Canadian genius for new exploitation has always stopped far short of finishing the job on hand, not so much for lack of perseverance as perforce.

Everywhere in Canada lie the unfinished jobs of development and settlement: all the Eastern northlands, all the great prairie West, the B.C. valleys, and even most of the old fronts of the eastern and maritime provinces. They are unfinished in that only their cream of resources, the best and easiest, has been utilized; because without a full population to follow close on the heels of pioneer development only the cream has ever been utilizable. As soon as that cream was skimmed, when further progress had to be a matter of conservation and husbandry—intensive planning, forethought and work—we were too few to do it, our home markets were too meagre for the products of resource husbandry, we lost interest, there were easier paths, new fields glowed intensely green, and we moved on.

In result our country is filled with stagnant and down-grading communities, and areas partly developed and partly or largely stripped of resources, from which we very naturally turn, in our present state of development mentality, to the new and unspoiled.

But it is time to call a halt, for unspoiled resources are running low, and every new wave of exploitation sends our older scenes of development still further to stagnation and neglect, because it simply drains them further of an already inadequate supply of capital, enterprise and people—especially youth. To the community left stranded by the local ebb tide of development, all manner of evils come and are translated into tax-bills for the public at large to pay—the cash costs of shiftlessness and pauperism, of ill-health, crime and insanity.

Immigration

The only justification for opening up our remaining store of new resources is a resumption of immigration on a scale which will most speedily give Canada a fully balanced population for making full use of all the resources anywhere and everywhere. New development without more people can result only in a further squandering of wealth and a robbery of the future.

For prosperity, except to a few individuals, cannot possibly result from the stripping and export of the cream of some of the resources of any region, however rich. Prosperity comes from the intensive use of all the resources and all their so-called inferior grades and wastes, all their by-products, and all the sub-resources and derived resources of all the kinds of soils, rocks, forests and waters in the vicinity; and all incidental occupations yielded by them.

These are the vital auxiliary sources of community and national welfare; they provide the bulk of all employment, the supports of the small industrial plants, and the individual private enterprises of hundreds of businesses, occupations, crafts and professions. Such intensive utilization makes conservation an inevitable—practically automatic—accompaniment; but Canada has never remotely attained it nor ever will until a much larger population can be installed; for it comes only to an adequate home market; it concerns so many goods and services which are only in existence to home consumption and use.

New development therefore, under our present set-up, can only perpetuate the terrific waste which has characterized all our operations since the first landings on our shores. But resource destruction and employment prevention are not the only evils. Our national areas already opened up, developed and exploited, have cost tremendously in terms of social services, human enterprise and human time as these have been expended in more or less permanent plant.

Every developed region, and every community in it, has this incalculable investment in surveys, railways, roads, public utilities, aesthetic provisions, religious, educational and social installations, and private ownership of homes and business property.

Every shifting of industrial interest and population in a country of twelve million people, increasing only by its annual balance of births over deaths, and scattered over half a continent, is just so much a scrapping of highly expensive community structure, necessitating a rebuilding of equally expensive and short-lived structure elsewhere.

Costly Moral Effect

More costly than all is the moral effect. Economically speaking we are a nation of nomads, restlessly moving—either in person or through our interests and investments—hither and thither over our vast country; culling the easy pickings, trampling and spoiling more than we can use, setting little value on the natural gifts, in the traditional faith that there is always plenty more elsewhere for the finding. In result we live in a subconscious state of impermanence which lies at the back of all our thinking and permeates our lives; and is deadly to national progress and good management.

Not only is this impermanence fatal to progress, it makes even maintenance of our present position impossible. The greatest single issue ahead of Canada in domestic reconstruction is conservation of resources, yet conservation above all things demands permanence — a settled conviction in the mind of every citizen of the physical security of his surroundings.

Subconsciously he must know, undoubtingly, that the soil which feeds him, the forests and minerals which house and service him, the industries which employ him, the sources of his recreation, the communities in which he lives, the business and social interests of his life are as permanent as any human affairs can be permanent.

He must *know* that he can—if he will—stay his allotted span of life where he is, and his children's children after him; that all his work—for himself, for his children, for his community—is indestructible in fact or effect. His outlook, in short, must be anti-nomadic; and then—but only then—conservation will be an unquestioned way of life.

But we are far from such a state in Canada, and something must be done about it now in this coming time of reconstruction or never. We cannot build or maintain our nation without a population or without conservation. In view of the political fog which surrounds the immigration question, and the ignorance and indifference which afflicts conservation, the only and joint remedy lies in education and discussion.

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GOOD NEWS FROM THE PRODUCTION FRONT

A REPORT TO THE PUBLIC

on General Motors 1943 War Activities

In Canada and the United States

★ Physical volume of war materials produced was more than double that of 1942
★ Total value of 1943 war production more than 3 billion, 500 million dollars.
★ Average total employment 448,848, an all-time high.
★ Total payrolls more than 1 billion, 300 million dollars—up 54%.
★ Materials and services purchased from others approximately 1 billion, 900 million dollars—up 88%.
★ Net income after taxes from manufacturing operations—3 3/10 cents per dollar of sales.

PRODUCTION

GENERAL MOTORS 1943 deliveries of war material rose to a total value of more than 3½ billion dollars, or about 87% more than in 1942. The increase in physical volume was even greater, since unit prices were reduced during the year. Deliveries of service parts and other authorized civilian material amounted to $250,000,000, a decrease of about 30% from 1942.

At the time of Pearl Harbor, GM deliveries of war products were at a rate of two million dollars' worth a day. By the end of 1943 the daily rate was above twelve million dollars.

The 2,300 separate items placed in production ranged from small and delicate parts to airplane engines, complete airplanes, tanks, and powerful Diesel engines for submarines and landing craft.

The armed services have in many ways repeatedly recognized the quality of General Motors war products, its prompt deliveries and its efficiency of operation.

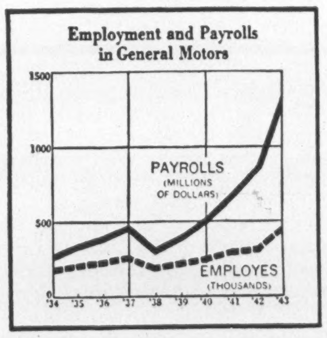
EMPLOYMENT

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT in General Motors in 1943 was 448,848, an all-time high. The figure stood at 503,749 in December. In 1942, the yearly average was 314,144, and the December figure was 391,975. Thus the increase in yearly average was 43%. At the same time, payrolls rose 54%, and reached a total of about 1⅓ billion dollars.

More than 200,000 new GM employees were trained for war work in 1943. Enrollment in courses for supervisors and executives totaled 21,500.

Safety and health records have been excellent. The percentage of working time lost because of accidents was less in 1943 than ever before and was considerably lower than the average for similar manufacturing industries.

The proportion of women workers in the United States increased from 13% at the end of 1941 to 31% in December 1943, reaching a total of 145,000.



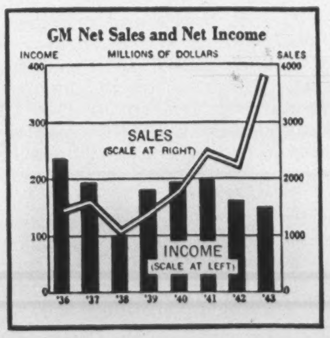
PRICES *and* PROFITS

TOTAL NET INCOME after taxes in 1943 from war output and other sources was $149,780,088, compared to $163,651,588 in 1942 and $201,652,508 in 1941. Net income after taxes from manufacturing in 1943 was only 3 3/10 cents per dollar of total net sales.

93% of all war material delivered to the end of 1943 was manufactured under fixed-priced contracts. General Motors early established the policy of reducing prices to the government as lower costs were achieved through greater production experience. The government benefited many millions of dollars through these price reductions in 1943.

Taxes in 1943 totaled $308,068,000, of which federal taxes were $254,783,000; social security and unemployment insurance taxes, $39,263,000, and state and local taxes, $14,022,000.

Common stock dividends were $2 per share in 1943. They were also $2 in 1942, $3.75 in 1941 and 1940, $3.50 in 1939.



The year 1943 was one of great effort and sound achievement on the part of General Motors men and women. The job is not yet done. All are determined to contribute to the utmost in support of the armed services until final victory is won. When this is accomplished, there will be the task of preparing for the requirements of a nation at peace. But until that time *"Victory is Our Business!"*

SUMMARY OF FACTS

★ *Value of GM 1943 war product deliveries, over 3½ billion dollars—87% more than in 1942.*

★ *Net income after taxes for year, 150 million dollars, compared to 164 million dollars in 1942, 202 million dollars in 1941.*

★ *1943 net income after taxes from manufacturing operations, 3-3/10 cents per dollar of sales.*

★ *Common stock dividends were $2 per share in 1943. They were also $2 in '42, $3.75 in '41 and '40, $3.50 in '39.*

★ *Employment at an all-time high, averaging 503,749 for December.*

★ *Total wage and salary payments were 1,322 million dollars—also an all-time high.*

★ *General Motors is working with almost 19,000 sub-contractors and suppliers in its war production program. Purchases from these sources in 1943 totaled approximately $1,900,000,000.*

★ *More than 38,000 soldiers and sailors have been trained by GM in war product repair and maintenance.*

★ *In 1943, GM factory employees submitted 123,000 written suggestions for improving production or working conditions. 25,400 ideas were accepted. Cash value of war bond and stamp awards for same, $955,000.*

★ *During 1943 an average of over 95% of all employees were buying war bonds through GM Deductions and cash payments amounted to more than 10% of payrolls.*

NEARLY 86,000 GM MEN AND WOMEN HAVE ENTERED THE ARMED FORCES

By the end of 1943 more than 10,000 veterans had been given employment by GM. Nearly half of them were employees who had been on military leave of absence; the remainder had never before worked for GM.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Will Bourlamaque Area Provide More Sigmas and Lamaques?

By JOHN M. GRANT

IS THE Bourlamaque area of Quebec going to present some of the mining surprises of 1944?

As the renewed search for gold grows in intensity attention becomes more and more focussed on Northwestern Quebec and particularly the Bourlamaque-Val d'Or area, and townships lying to the east, and mining men feel that the unusual activity there promises more mines.

The townships of Bourlamaque, Louvicourt, Senneville and Tiblemont are practically solidly staked. To the east of Louvicourt the township of Vauquelin is similarly entirely recorded with the latest staking activity reported from Pershing township, northeast of Vauquelin. Everything points to Bourlamaque being on the verge of a sustained boom following wide-spread geological and geophysical surveys and diamond drilling.

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Outstanding mining and exploration companies, as well as individuals, have been active in the staking and acquiring of ground and almost every old prospect with showings of any value is stated to have been revived. It is on the south of the Bourlamaque granodiorite batholith that the Sigma Mines and Lamaque Gold Mines are located and meeting with such favorable ore developments and the tremendous activity now proceeding should determine if other producers will be located. Teck Exploration, prospecting subsidiary of Teck-Hughes Gold Mines has two prospects, one of which—Beacon Mining Company—on the east rim of the batholith is believed to have the makings of an important mine. Dome Exploration has a property directly east and Sullivan Consolidated has acquired a large acreage of prospecting ground.

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In Bourlamaque township companies now drilling include Aumaque Gold Mines, Lavalie Mines, MyLamaque Mines, and Norseman Mines. Goldore Development Co., has arranged a financing deal involving reported firm payments of $75,000 and a new company is to be formed, with drilling planned. In Louvicourt township, Frobisher Exploration, subsidiary of Ventures Ltd., and associates, have in diamond drilling of the Obaska Lake property indicated important possibilities. To the northeast of Obaska Lake, Norgold Mines is drilling and Heva Cadillac is preparing to drill its property south of Obaska. Unigo Mines also plans to drill as soon as possible on the Bourlamaque and Vauquelin holdings as well as other groups held in Quebec. A new company, New Bidlamaque Gold has been formed on the old Bidlamaque property east of Sigma. Some of the larger companies are reported having secured acreage in Pershing township along the strike of an important showing on property controlled by J. P. Norrie and associates. Inspiration Mining and Development has also been active in Vauquelin township. An extension of the productive area for close to another 20 miles is possible with the development of Pershing and Vauquelin townships.

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New listings on the Toronto Stock Exchange recently include Labrador Mining & Exploration Co., and Aumaque Gold Mines. The former company is Hollinger-controlled and by an agreement made some years ago with Newfoundland, the company has the sole and exclusive right to conduct the examination, survey and development of an area in Labrador, comprising approximately 10,000 square miles. The M. A. Hanna Company of Cleveland, is associated with Hollinger in the development of the property where according to Dr. J. A. Retty, manager and geologist, there are marvellous potentialities so far as iron ore is concerned, and good possibilities for other metals. Aumaque with a large group of claims adjoining Lamaque Gold Mines on the southeast has just announced a major exploration program. Over $90,000 has been placed in the treasury and a third diamond drill is shortly to be put into operation.

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The No. 2 shaft at Malartic Gold Fields is to be deepened this year to connect with the long haulage drive from the No. 1 mine on the 1,200-foot level, and diamond drilling from this drive to test the orebodies will commence soon. Most of the development work in 1943 was in the No. 2 mine where results have been most satisfactory. Development of the principal orebodies on the first three levels is practically complete. Four major orebodies, all parallel, have been outlined and appear to be continuous and very consistent in size and grade down to the 450-foot level, the deepest on which work has been done. As there was little development work in the No. 1 mine last year, ore reserves were reduced. Net profit for 1943 was 4.6 cents per share as against 7.79 cents in the previous year. Net working capital was more than doubled at $734,893.

•

Work which Kerr-Addison Gold Mines has so far completed on the 2,500-foot level, 1,050 feet below the previously lowest -1,450-foot-developed floor, indicates that this deep horizon will prove to be as good as any in the mine. Already a length of 400 feet having a grade of 0.1956 oz. over an average width of 40 feet has been indicated by drifting and horizontal diamond drilling. As yet only a limited amount of work has been done on the 2,650-foot level and no work on the floors between the 1,450 and 2,500-foot horizons. In spite of labor difficulties ore reserves were more than maintained in 1943. Net profit last year was equal to 42.61 cents per share, as compared with 50.63 cents in the preceding 12 months, while working capital increased.

•

An increase in 1943 of 20,400 tons was shown in ore reserves of Sigma Mines (Quebec) Ltd., and these now stand at 1,332,300 tons, despite the scarcity of productive labor. To some extent the more easily available ore is being mined and there is considerable development work that must be postponed. The option on the adjoining Gamma Mines (Quebec) property is still in force. An orebody being mined on the third level on the Sigma side of the boundary between the two properties showed evidence of extending into Gamma, however, some work was done but it extended only a short distance. Net profits of Sigma last year were reduced to 56.10 cents per share as against 68.72 cents in the preceding 12 months.

The ARMED FORCES

GO FOR

Henry Perkins Billfolds

Another famous member of the Perkins Billfold family is displayed in this advertisement. Available in Genuine "Morocco-Grain" Leather —Black, Brown and Air Force Blue —with all the regular Perkins features plus the exclusive Perkins "Billguard", a safety device for your protection. Ten transparent windows for photographs, passes and identification cards and the now famous "Cashette" introduced by Perkins exclusively only last year— the secret hideaway for emergency funds.

For our colourful illustrated catalogue write H. Perkins & Sons (Canada) Limited, 1191 University Street, Montreal, Que. Price range from **$1.15** to **$8.25**.

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FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE

Incentive

THE greatest incentive you can have to build up an estate is the desire to provide for your family. But if you fail to state clearly how they are to be provided for, or neglect to choose a suitable trustee to carry out your plans, your job is only half done. Be sure your wife and children get the maximum benefit from your estate, and that your estate has the most skilful administration possible.

Write for our Booklet
"Security for Your Family"

NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON
WINNIPEG EDMONTON

"Where," asks the Gentleman, "have you been all my life?"

Why, at your dealers! . . . always ready and eager to charm the cultivated taste. For Wills' English Mixture, made in Canada, lives fully up to the traditional standards of quality and character for which the name Wills' is trusted wherever pipe smokers smoke pipes.

W.D.&H.O.
WILLS' English Mixture

What time is it?

In the Far East, in the remote interior of some countries, clocks are unknown . . . and the inhabitants tell the time of day by looking at the eyes of a cat. From early morning till noon the cat's pupils grow smaller. From a thin line at noon they gradually grow full round at night.

In Europe millions of enslaved people, millions of waiting soldiers watch the plane-filled skies and know that our might has grown to its peak . . . that the time has come to strike.

In Canada we see the weapons of war filing out of our roaring factories . . . we see thousands of brave sons setting out with but one thought . . . victory now. Resolutely and with new hopes we know . . . the time has come. The time for the greatest effort in our history.

IT'S TIME TO FINISH THE JOB . . .
IT'S TIME TO BUY MORE BONDS TO DO IT

CONTRIBUTED TO THE SIXTH VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN BY

Hiram Walker - Gooderham & Worts Limited

"Proof of the Pudding"

ELABORATE recipes just don't mean a thing unless their efficacy is proven in the "eating". Sometimes the simplest formula brings the happiest results. Thus in the business of record-keeping there is a formula called "Direct Name", truly a system that has become synonymous with "simplified filing".

Its very simplicity of operation is the factor which establishes and ensures all those qualities essential to good filing—speed, accuracy and flexibility.

The proof of "Direct Name's" excellence is seen by its adoption and consistent use for many years by thousands of satisfied users in businesses large and small across the whole Dominion.

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FILING SYSTEMS & OFFICE EQUIPMENT

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. Co. LIMITED

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

C.A.J., Winnipeg, Man.—A speculation in FLEET AIRCRAFT shares, or indeed in shares of any other aircraft manufacturer, at the present time seems to me to be largely a gamble in how long the war will last. While aircraft will no doubt be used much more after this war than they were before it, production will certainly not keep up at anything like its present level. Fleet Aircraft has been making rapid progress in the last two or three years, and the prospect of such progress was no doubt an excellent reason for buying the shares earlier in the war, but I doubt that continuation of such progress can long be expected, and I think, therefore, that the shares may be a sale rather than a buy at the present time.

J.D.T., Pembroke, Ont. — While MANCO GOLD MINES sold its property in 1938 to New Manco Gold Mines on the basis of one for three old shares, the exchange has not yet been made. As far as I am aware the company still retains its property in the Elbow Lake section of Manitoba. Interesting values were reported some years ago from last exploration.

H. T. G., Toronto, Ont.—The company known as the "FULTON GROUP OF OIL COMPANIES" was organized in the State of Delaware in 1920 as a merger of the business and assets of Buck Run Oil and Refining Company and the Oklahoma and Kansas Oil and Gas Company. The authorized capital stock was $1,500,000 of common shares, par value $1.00. The company's properties consisted of leases on lands in Kentucky, Kansas and Oklahoma. J. J. Masterson was President, J. J. Dwyer, Vice-President, and J. Connelly, Sec.-Treas. The company's head office was at 19 West 44th Street, New York City. The Delaware charter of the company was proclaimed repealed for non-payment of two years' taxes on Jan. 26, 1926. On Dec. 15, 1923, 6,666-2/3 shares were sold at auction in New York City for $2.00 for the whole lot.

G. E. C., Hamilton, Ont.—Personally, I like the prospects for such stocks as KERR ADDISON, MADSEN, MACLEOD-COCKSHUTT, MALARTIC GOLD FIELDS and SAN ANTONIO. However, these are not necessarily the only attractive stocks for long-term purchase or holding expansion possibilities as soon as economic conditions improve.

W. J. H., Kitchener, Ont. — The movements of the DOW-JONES AVERAGES represent the movements of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, and I presume your question is whether the latter—that is, movements on the New York Stock Exchange—influence the movements of stocks on the Canadian exchanges. The answer is definitely yes; Canadian stock prices strongly tend to move in sympathy with price changes in New York, and

Building Products Limited

PRESENT housing shortage and proposals for the construction of moderate-price homes as a national undertaking to relieve this shortage and provide employment in the post-war period should bring increasing demands for the products of Building Products Limited. The Canadian Construction Association has estimated the backlog of demand for housing construction at $630,000,000, and estimates place the shortage of housing in Canada at 300,000 units. Residential construction is the best market for the company's products, which include asphalt shingles and roofings, siding for insulation, asphalt composition tiles for floors, etc.

Commenting on operations for 1943 in the company's annual report W. R. McNeill, President, stated that construction of residences in the year held at substantially the same level as in 1942. This satisfactory showing was attained, he stated, in spite of shortages of materials, and wartime regulations which have permitted only the building of houses of extremely limited dimensions. Recently there has been some easing of these regulations, and all signs now point to a continued favorable trend in this particular type of construction. Building Products Limited has no reconversion problems and will benefit from any relief afforded from present high rates of taxation.

Net earnings in the war years have reflected the increasing rates of taxation. Operating profits have been rising but after deduction of income and excess profits taxes the amount of profit available for distribution to shareholders has decreased. Profits before taxes for 1943 of $1,344,423 were an increase from $508,542 for 1938, but in the same period taxes increased from $59,619 to $1,029,000, with the result net profit, exclusive of the refundable portion of the excess profits tax, for 1943, of $315,423 was below that of $422,003 for 1938. Including the refundable portion of the tax, net profit for 1943 of $475,095 was in excess of that for 1938 and up from $465,724 for 1942. Net for 1943 including the refundable tax was equal to 98c per share and exclusive of this refundable portion to 65c a share, as against the current annual dividend rate of 60c per share.

Although gross book value of properties increased by over $700,000 from $1,637,512 at December 31, 1938, to $2,341,291 at December 31, 1943, net working capital of $1,952,929 at the end of last year was maintained at approximately that of $1,936,757 at the end of 1938. Cash and Dominion bonds aggregating over $1,600,000 at the end of 1943 were nearly double total current liabilities of $847,253, indicating a sound liquid position.

Outstanding capital at December 31, 1943, consisted of 483,384 shares of no par value, including 2,656 shares held for exchange for 664 shares of the old "A" stock. Original capital consisted of preferred stock and Class "A" and "B" common stock. The preferred shares were redeemed in 1929 and the Class "A" and "B" split 4 for 1 in 1938 into the present stock, to leave only the one class of shares outstanding. Dividends were paid on the present shares at the annual rate of 80c per share 1939-1942, inclusive, with the rate reduced to the present annual rate of 60c a share in the first quarter of 1943.

Building Products Limited was incorporated in 1925 as a consolidation of companies in similar lines of business, and today operates 5 plants in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1938-1943, inclusive follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividends Per Share
1943	17	13	$0.98*	17.4	13.3	$0.60
1942	14⅜	11¼	0.96*	15.0	11.7	0.80
1941	15¼	12½	0.98	15.6	12.8	0.80
1940	17½	12	0.84	20.8	14.3	0.80
1939	19¼	12¾	1.01	19.1	12.7	0.80
1938	16	15¼	0.87	18.4	17.5	0.65
Average 1938-1943				17.8	13.6	

Approximate Current Average 17.3

Approximate Current Yield 3.5%

*—Includes 33c per share refundable tax 1943 and 10c per share 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Net Profit	$ 475,095*	$ 465,724*	$ 475,755	$ 404,468	$ 490,960	$ 422,003
Surplus	1,100,597	1,072,127	1,072,127	1,033,079	1,024,848	923,958
Current Assets	2,800,182	2,615,497	2,677,188	2,541,210	2,257,569	2,139,994
Current Liabilities	847,253	698,301	867,313	740,269	290,764	203,237
Net Working Capital	1,952,929	1,917,196	1,809,875	1,800,941	1,966,805	1,936,757
Cash	275,183	288,401	403,573	153,033	369,510	416,145
Investments	1,325,000	1,123,000	970,755	1,007,911	972,255	934,704

*—Includes $159,672 portion of refundable tax 1943 and $51,909 1942.

SYSTEMATIC SAVING BEST

Determine the amount of money you intend to save, and budget your controllable expenses accordingly. We'll help you. Open a Savings Account with us. Your money will be available at any time it is required. When you subscribe to a war purpose or a government loan, issue your cheque and keep within your budget.

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Assets Exceed $61,000,000

PROTECTION.. when it's needed most!

On the battle front, effective protection at critical times is all-important.

On the home front, The Portage Mutual is the "shield of protection" against financial loss by Fire or Windstorm. It is stronger than ever before, the result of sixty years of successful "Service with Security."

FIRE and WINDSTORM

Our 60th year — MUTUAL SERVICE WITH SECURITY

112

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

Realism

The war is not yet won.

Money is needed to carry through to Victory.

The Fighting Front relies on the Home Front for support. Much will depend on the final effort.

It's the last battle that counts.

BE REALISTIC

For your own sake, buy Victory Bonds.

There is no sounder investment.

CANADA'S SIXTH VICTORY LOAN BONDS ARE NOW ON SALE

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

THE CANADIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

1943

Admitted Assets	$ 2,125,124.54
Surplus for Protection of Policyholders	$ 1,487,123.56
Income	$ 1,076,532.00
Bond and Debenture Investments	$ 1,425,102.40
Government Deposit	$ 1,006,410.00
Insurance in Force	$93,044,994.00

T. A. ST-GERMAIN, President and General Manager

LUCIEN C. VALLEE, Assistant-Manager E. DESGROSEILLIERS, Secretary

HEAD OFFICE: ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.

BRANCH OFFICES

ONTARIO — Carson P. Eddy, Mgr., Toronto

ALBERTA and SASKATCHEWAN — J. L. Williamson, Mgr., Edmonton

PROVINCIAL AGENCIES

MANITOBA — McFayden Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK — H. N. Wrathall Co. Ltd., Halifax

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

A Moco FABRIC

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PERCENT (1¾%), being at the rate of Seven percent (7%), per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of May, 1944.

By Order of the Board,

CHAS. GURNHAM, Secretary-Treasurer.

Valleyfield, April 19th/44.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

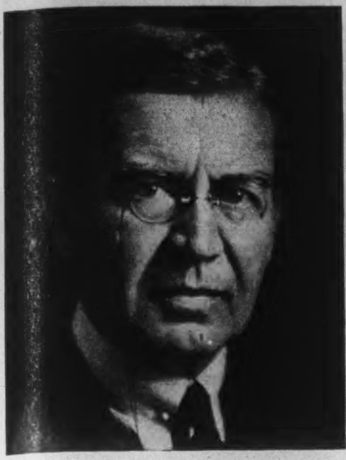
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT (1%), has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of May, 1944.

By Order of the Board,

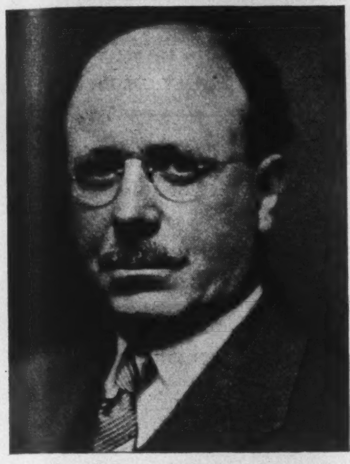
CHAS. GURNHAM, Secretary-Treasurer.

Valleyfield, April 19th/44.

CONFEDERATION LIFE



C. S. MACDONALD



V. R. SMITH

C. S. Macdonald has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of Confederation Life Association. Mr. Macdonald, who has been President of the company since 1930, has resigned from the latter office because of ill-health. V. R. Smith succeeds Mr. Macdonald as President. Mr. Smith has been General Manager since 1932 and is now President and General Manager.

CAPITAL TRUST CORPORATION LIMITED

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 66

The Board of Directors has declared a cash dividend of twenty-five cents ($.25) per share on all of the outstanding shares of the company payable on June 17, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 27, 1944.

G. G. KEW,
Secretary.

Windsor, Ont.
April 22, 1944.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 324

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 29th April, 1944.

By Order of the Board.

B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 18th April, 1944.

Designed for passenger service on American Airlines, Inc., planes like this DC-4, have been on active service with the U.S. Army Air Force since Pearl Harbour. The first survey flight across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Marrakech, French Morocco, for which American Airlines received the Air Medal, was made with a military version of this plane.

this is true, to at least some degree, of such stocks as mining and western oil stocks, even though these groups may not be directly affected by whatever action caused the price movement on the New York Stock Exchange. You are not likely to be successful, for any period of time, in trading in stocks on margin unless you have had fairly considerable experience or have competent guidance. To attempt to do without either experience or guidance is to put yourself in position to lose your money.

J. S., Montreal, Que.—While some uncertainty surrounds the early post-war prospects for INTERNATIONAL NICKEL, it is reasonable, on account of the company's outstanding position, to anticipate a continuation of satisfactory results, but how long the reduction in dividends will remain, is something I cannot foretell. The company has long been formulating plans in preparation for the postwar period and as president, R. C. Stanley, commented in the recent annual report "we are planning for the transition from war to peace. In anticipation of that difficult situation the company has been studying its postwar problems and already plans have been prepared by its technical research and sales division." The position of the company at the end of this war will be decidedly different than it was after the last war, when lean years were experienced until commercial markets were built up for the metal and its alloys. The possibility of heavy scrap accumulation and greater competition from other metals are factors making for the uncertain immediate postwar outlook.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Bull Swing Ended!

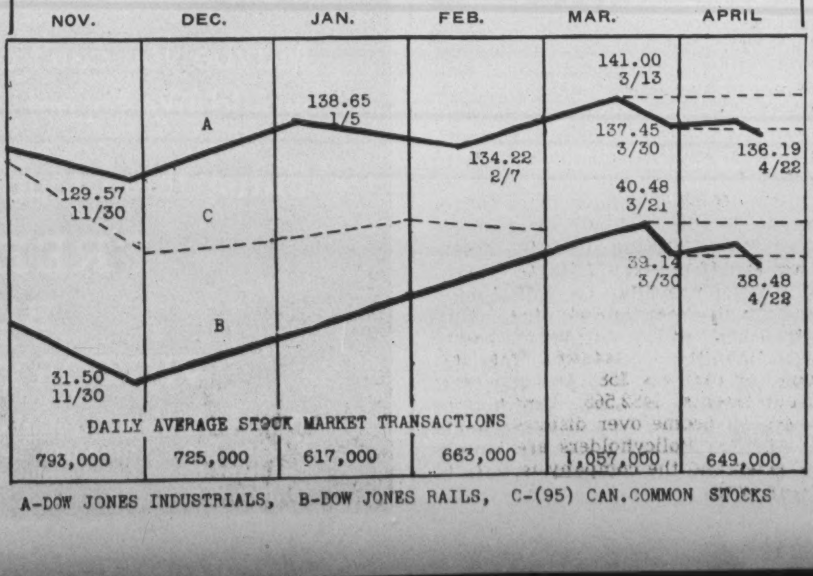
BY HARUSPEX

The ONE TO TWO-YEAR MARKET TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943 and are now in cyclical decline. For discussion of the SHORT TERM outlook, see below.

Weakness on April 19 in both the railroad and industrial sections of the list, in which critical support levels were broken on the downside with heavy volume, indicates the rally from late November as having definitely terminated. Thereby, the "bull market" that has been so widely heralded over the past two or three months is also brought into question. As readers know, we did not share in this bullishness, taking the position that evidences favored the bull swing from April 1942 as having ended in July 1943. We did, however, point to the probability of substantial rally in our Forecast of November 28 and in our Forecast of January 16 pointed to the 140/142 area on the Dow-Jones industrial average as a zone of important resistance and possible culmination to the rally. This viewpoint was followed up by the recommendation, in our Forecast of April 1 (the week following final attainment of the 141 level by the industrial average) that clients use the existing strength to establish cash reserves, via stock selling, providing such selling was not effected on our advices during strong markets culminating in July 1943.

At the low points of April 19, the industrial list, from its peak of six weeks back, had wiped out 50% of the advance achieved over the preceding sixteen weeks, or from the November lows to the March highs. Assuming no immediate unsettling news developments, the depth of the decline discussed above, in keeping with the general tone of pessimism that now pervades Wall Street, could easily bring about rallying tendencies for one or more weeks. At the same time the zigzag downward formation effected in the two averages suggests a downward trend as concerns the more important movement and rallies, for the time being, should be looked upon as of passing or temporary significance.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



A-DOW JONES INDUSTRIALS, B-DOW JONES RAILS, C-(95) CAN.COMMON STOCKS

War-time **THRIFTY** *Borrowing*

For example...

TO BUY VICTORY BONDS

If you are without ready cash to buy Victory Bonds, we shall be glad to arrange purchase for you: *Borrow* to *save*, and repay the loan in instalments.

Wage-earners, salaried men and women, business and professional people, executives and others having a steady income borrow at low rates and on easy terms for many thrifty reasons.

BANK OF MONTREAL

FOUNDED IN 1817

A 223

MONEY TALKS

Make it speak the only language the Axis understands:

THE RUMBLE OF TANKS
THE ZOOMING OF PLANES
THE CRACK OF RIFLES
THE ROAR OF CANNON
THE BURSTING OF BOMBS

BUY VICTORY BONDS

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES COMPANY LIMITED

PROTECTION

The first line protection for those who depend on you—a properly drawn will, and a responsible executor for your estate.

THE LONDON & WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1896

BRANCHES: VICTORIA • VANCOUVER • SASKATOON • WINNIPEG • WINDSOR • LONDON • TORONTO

HAS SERVED 3 GENERATIONS OF CANADIANS

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares, and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending June 3rd, 1944, payable on the 1st day of June, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of May, 1944. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, April 22nd, 1944.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

HIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 100

A quarterly dividend of 25¢ a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Cumulative Dividend Redeemable Preference Stock of this Company, payable Thursday, June 15, 1944 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, May 12.

DIVIDEND NO. 101

A dividend of $1.00 a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Common Stock of this Company, payable Thursday, June 15, 1944 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, May 12.

By Order of the Board,

FLETCHER RUARK,
Secretary.

Walkerville, Canada
April 14, 1944.

ABOUT INSURANCE

How Automobile Liability Policy Protects Insured and Public

By GEORGE GILBERT

Even though motorists may be driving less, on account of the gas shortage and other wartime and economic restrictions, automobile accidents continue to occur with disturbing frequency in which people are killed or injured and property damaged.

As there are over a million and a half cars registered in Canada, while only half or less of the owners and drivers carry insurance, there is great need of more automobile liability coverage for the protection not only of motorists but of the general public.

WHILE the motor vehicle laws provide that an automobile must have certain equipment, such as lamps, brakes, horn, etc., before it may be driven on the streets and highways, there is certain other equipment which is also necessary for the protection of the public as well as the motorist, and that is a suitable amount of automobile liability insurance.

According to our insurance laws, "automobile insurance" means insurance against liability for loss or damage to persons or property caused by an automobile or the use or operation thereof, and against loss of or damage to an automobile. There are five types of coverage available to motorists under the standard form of automobile insurance policy in use in all the Provinces except Quebec: Public Liability, Property Damage, Collision, Fire and Theft.

While the motorist may select any of the five coverages mentioned, he will not have what the law calls a "motor vehicle liability policy" unless his contract insures him against liability for loss or damage to persons or property up to the amounts specified. Though all five coverages are needed in order to obtain complete protection, insurance against third party liability—that is, the motorist's legal liability for injuries to other people or damage to other people's property—is really indispensable. As to the meaning of "legal liability" in this connection, it may be defined as "responsibility fixed by law."

Extent of Coverage

Every motor vehicle liability policy must insure, in the case of bodily injury or death, to the limit of at least $5,000, exclusive of interest and costs, against loss or damage resulting from bodily injury to or the death of any one person, and, subject to such limit for any one person so injured or killed, of at least $10,000, exclusive of interest and costs, against loss or damage resulting from bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident; or, in the case of property damage, to the limit of at least $1,000, exclusive of interest and costs, for damage to property resulting from any one accident.

It should be borne in mind by the public generally that any person, although not a party to the contract but having a claim against an insured for which indemnity is provided by such a policy, is entitled, upon recovering a judgment therefor against the insured, to have the insurance money payable under the policy applied in or towards satisfaction of his judgment or any other judgments or claims against the insured covered by the indemnity, and may, on behalf of himself and all persons having such judgments or claims, maintain an action against the insurance company to have the insurance money so applied.

It is also to be noted that other creditors are precluded by law from sharing in the insurance money payable under such a policy; and no assignment, waiver, surrender, cancellation or discharge of the policy or of any interest therein or of the proceeds thereof, made by the insured after the happening of the event giving rise to a claim under the policy, and no act or default of the insured before or after such event in violation of the provisions of the insurance law or of the terms of the contract, and no violation of the Criminal Code or of any law or statute of any province, state or country by the owner or driver of the automobile will prejudice the right of any person, entitled under this provision, to have the insurance money applied upon his judgment or claim, or be available to the insurance company as a defence to such action.

Reimbursement Proviso

There is a provision in the law, however, that where a policy provides for coverage in excess of the minimum requirements—$5,000 and $10,000 for public liability, and $1,000 for property damage—the insurance company is not prevented in respect of such excess or extended coverage, from availing itself, as against any claimant, of any defence which it is entitled to set up against the insured. Upon *demand*, the insured is required to pay or reimburse the insurance company any amount which it has paid by reason of the above provision which it would not otherwise be liable to pay.

When an action is commenced for damages occasioned by an automobile accident, the insured is required by law to give notice thereof in writing to the insurance company within five days after the service of notice or process in the action, and must disclose to a judgment creditor entitled to the benefit of any motor vehicle liability policy particulars of such policy within ten days after written demand therefor.

Under a motor vehicle liability policy the car owner named therein and every other person who, with his consent, uses any automobile designated in the policy, are covered against the liability imposed by law for loss or damage arising from the ownership, use or operation of any such automobile within Canada or the United States of America, or upon a vessel plying between ports within those countries, and resulting from bodily injury to or death of any person; or damage to property; or both.

Upon receipt of notice of loss or damage caused to persons or property, the insurance company is required, under the terms of the policy, to serve the insured by such investigation thereof, or by such negotiation with the claimant, or by such settlement of any resulting claims, as may be deemed expedient by the insurance company.

When Loss Occurs

At its own cost the insurance company is also required to defend in the name and on behalf of the insured any civil action which may at any time be brought against the insured on account of loss or damage to persons or property, and to pay all costs taxed against the insured in any civil action defended by the insurance company and any interest accruing after entry of judgment upon that part of the judgment which is within the limits of the insurance company's liability, and, in case the injury be to a person, to reimburse the insured for outlay for such medical aid as may be immediately necessary at the time.

Under an owner's or driver's motor vehicle liability policy, the insurance company, however, does not cover any liability imposed by any workmen's compensation law upon the insured; nor is it liable for any loss or damage resulting from bodily injury to or the death of the insured or the son, daughter, wife, husband, mother, father, brother or sister of the insured; or to any person, not the owner of the automobile, engaged in the business of an automobile garage, repair shop or service station or as a dealer, for loss or damage sustained while engaged in the operation or repair of the automobile.

Neither is the insurance company liable, unless the coverage is expressly extended in that respect, for any loss or damage resulting from bodily injury to or the death of any person being carried in or upon or entering or getting on to or alighting from the automobile; or for loss or damage to property carried in or upon the automobile or owned by or in the care, custody or control of the insured; or for loss or damage resulting from bodily injury to or the death of any employee of the insured while engaged in the operation or repair of the automobile.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I have, for many years, been a subscriber of the SATURDAY NIGHT, and would not like to be without your valuable publication. I am considering increasing my Life Insurance and have been approached by a representative of The Commercial Life. This company just four years ago transferred their head office to Toronto. Would you please tell me how they are getting along and how they will get along with the perhaps keener competition here? What I am chiefly concerned about, of course, is whether or not this company is safe to insure with and is dependable and aggressive in every other regard. In this respect, how does this company compare with other companies in Toronto? I shall appreciate very much any information you may give me.

—M. M. J., Toronto, Ont.

Since transferring its head office to Toronto the Commercial Life Assurance Company of Canada has been making more substantial progress than ever, and last year was the best in its history. As the company is well managed and issues modern and attractive policy contracts, it is well-equipped to hold its own in competition with other companies both as to policy forms and rates and as to security afforded policyholders in relation to the volume of business transacted. During 1943 its assets increased from $2,877,743 to $3,111,391. After providing for policy, bond and annuity reserves and other liabilities, there was a surplus of assets over liabilities of $444,026. Total income in 1943 was $584,808 and total disbursements, $452,565, showing an excess of income over disbursements of $132,243. Policyholders are amply protected and the company is safe to insure with.

Certificates of Registry

Notice is hereby given that the Ensign Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C961 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

R. H. L. MASSIE, Vice President.

Notice is hereby given that The Dominion Fire Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C959 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

R. H. L. MASSIE, Vice President.

Toronto General Insurance Co. has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificates of Registry Nos. C 951 and C 955 authorizing the Company to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company and also Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

C. W. SYKES, Sec.-Treasurer.

Canadian General Insurance Co. has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C 954, authorizing the Company to transact Water Damage Insurance limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company, in Canada, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

C. W. SYKES, Sec.-Treasurer.

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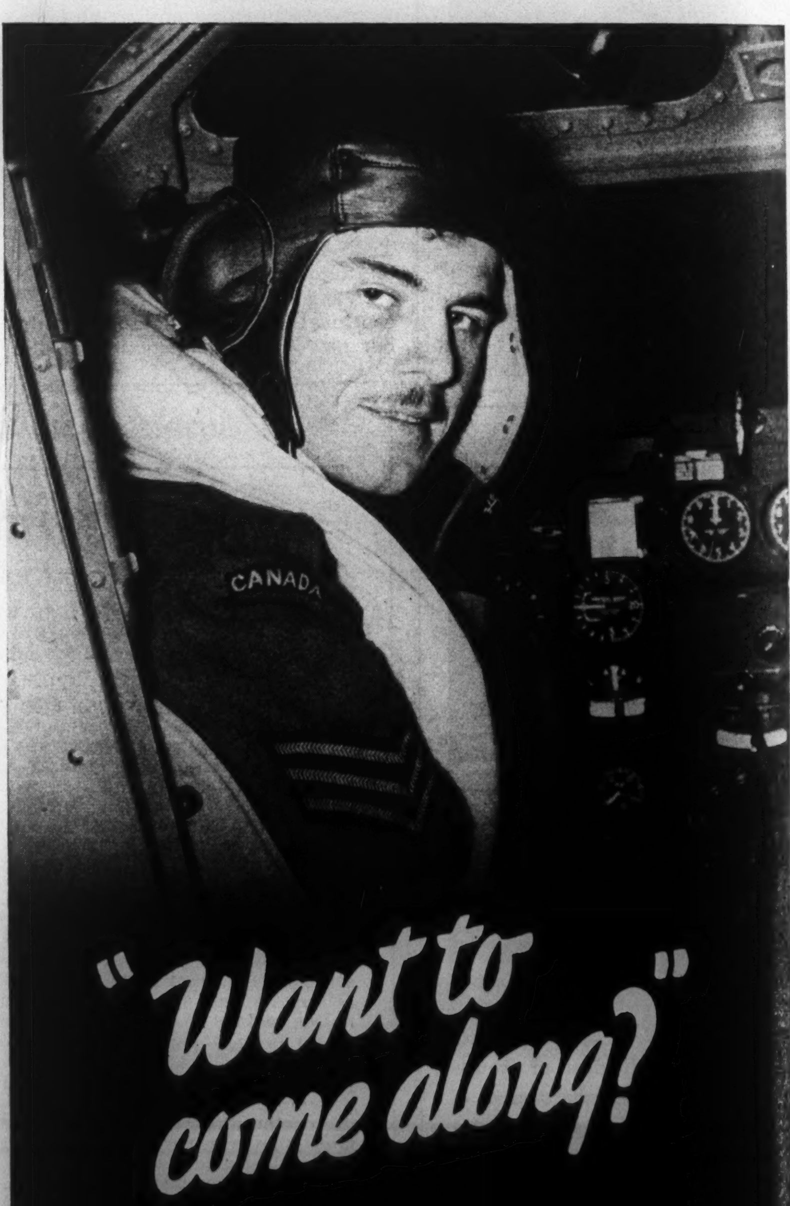

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This advertisement is published in the interest of the Sixth Victory Loan Campaign by the Eagle Star Insurance Company Limited and affiliated Companies.

Britain's Coal Problem Will Go Unanswered

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The key to the British coal muddle, Mr. Layton says, is politics. While the Left calls for nationalisation and the Right blames the miners, all sides of government approach the problem with the attitude of the nervous swain asking an irate father for his daughter's hand.

Under this circumstance, the writer adds, it is unlikely that the Government will do more than to ask the public to use a little less coal and the miners to dig a little more.

London

BOYS from Britain's famous public schools, and from her workshops and offices, boys whose first long-trousered suit cost a pound that their parents could ill afford, and those whose legs have been draped in fine cloth since they first entered Harrow, boys from the cities, boys from the open fields, tall boys and short boys, good boys and not-so-good boys; whenever Mr. Bevin picks a number out of the hat in his Ministry of Labor and National Service the word goes out to the boys, who may have in common only the fact that they are 18 years old, to make for the pits, receive training and dig coal. A curious idea. But an idea particularly appropriate in its context, for its context is coal, and the British coal industry has during this war seen a confusion, an irrational muddle, that would do credit to a British politician making a maiden speech on economics to a cynical House of Commons.

Outside Britain, when the truth about the coal muddle is told, you must surely think that it is the grossest exaggeration. Surely you cannot think that so much error could be committed by so many people over so long a period. But so it is.

Last October the House of Commons caused the Government a deal of trouble, asking pertinent questions and declaiming strong criticism, but Mr. Churchill poured oil on the waters and the storm vanished into a false calm.

Miners' Complaints

Now, once again, with the coal situation literally critical, it may be that Mr. Churchill is prepared to pour oil. But oil on the waters of the House will not give warmth from the household grate, or energy from the factory furnace.

The trouble with the coal position is said, by the miners, to be that wages are not high enough, despite the substantial increases, that the labor force is anyway inadequate, and that the working miner is too old (the young men are largely in the Forces) and not well enough fed.

There is something in all this, but not much. As to wages, they are now nearly double what they were when the war started (111s. 6d. a week, against 56s.), and their rise has been accompanied by a persistent fall in the productivity per man.

The labor force is certainly smaller than it was, but at its present size it could comfortably yield the target of 4.2 million tons a week if individual productivity were maintained, and there were no strikes.

The age of the average miner may be more important than the onlooker guesses—there are no precise figures to check on—but the weight of evidence indicates that the addition of a few years to the average age is not in itself a factor of any serious importance.

As to the feeding, miners have no complaint whatever when compared to agricultural workers, or other heavy workers, and they get bigger rations than the troops at home do.

By the Left Wing in politics the trouble is said to be that the mines are still not nationalized. This is the veriest drivel. Nationalization offers nothing *per se*, and no honest or intelligent man ever pretends that it does.

So far as nationalization can benefit production it is already operative, for the mines are as much under the ruling of the Government's war powers as the beauty parlor is, and there is no single thing that nationalization could do that the Government cannot do now.

People Blame "Politics"

The Right Wing in politics quite frankly believes, though it does not always say, that the trouble with the mines is that the miners are shirking, and that among them there are influences which go by another name but are in fact saboteur.

What do the people say? They do not so much blame the miners. The miners are part of the people and their work is arduous and dangerous. The soldier may blame them, but the soldier is morally justified in blaming all those who do not share his danger, or his discomfort, or his separation, or his poverty, or his uncertainty, or his times of acute misery, and who yet complain to high heaven and go absent without leave whenever the whim takes them.

The people do not blame the miners, however. They blame the mystic thing "Politics". And they are right enough. Not a miner comes out and refuses to work but it is a high political matter. Not a wage claim is lodged and disputed but the supreme council of the nation is anxious. Not an 18-year-old boy goes to the pit-head but the Press is there to take his photograph, and the public to commiserate.

Politics are the trouble. Politics, which drive no locomotives or stoke no ship's boiler, have consistently prevented the coal problem from being considered and treated as an industrial problem. Since coal is the one natural resource which Britain possesses in abundance it is remarkable that it should be the one industry towards which the Government behaves like a nervous young man interviewing an irate father for the hand of his daughter.

The rather terrifying fact must therefore be faced, that it is extremely unlikely that the Government will be able to bring itself to do more than ask coal users to use a little less, please, and to ask the miners, please, to dig a little more. The only consolation the country has is that the war is now so far advanced that it is doubtful whether the intelligent reorganization of the industry, which must mean an interim period when production is even lower than it is now, would be worth while.

There are still some stocks in the country, and they may well suffice to make up the deficiency between current production and consumption. In any case, it is a certain bet that the Government, rather than face the coal problem squarely, would import thousands of tons of the commodity that once Britain sent all over the world. So far has pusillanimity and stupidity gone.

Synthetic Vs. Natural Rubber

(*Continued from Page 39*)

estimated that rubber from that source will cost $1.53 a pound—compared to an average of 18 to 20 cents for natural rubber before the war. This brings up another point: is it profitable to protect such expensive industries? Or is it better to buy the best rubber where you can find it, at the best price?

These and similar questions may be answered in a way that is painful for both natural and synthetic rubber.

Research chemists at the Glenn L. Martin aircraft factory have developed a plastic rubber, Marvinol, that is described as superior for several purposes to all known natural and synthetic rubbers. It is made of coal, air, salt and water, by a very simple process. It is impermeable to air—Marvinol inner-tubes ran more than 6,000 miles without the addition of a single pound of air. Because of its ability to take punishment, surgical gloves made of this new plastic have outworn rubber gloves. It withstands acids and other chemicals, too, which natural rubber does not.

So the surprise outcome may well be that the show may be stolen by a new competitor—plastics.

The most obvious beneficiary of this many-sided competition will probably be our Little Man, the long-suffering Mr. Average Citizen. To him, it all adds up to better and cheaper post-war tires for his post-war family car.

MR. G. ERNEST ROBERTSON

The Board of Directors of Leland Electric Canada Limited announces several important changes in the top ranking officials of the Company.

Mr. W. F. Lisman was elected President. Mr. G. Ernest Robertson was made Vice-president, while still retaining the general managership of the Company. Mr. G. R. Gaskell was elected Secretary-treasurer.

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"Bear Down, Mister . . . Bear Down"

"I don't want to look at her.
"I don't want to watch my ship die. . . .
"All the rest of my life, I'll see her in my mind's eye. . . ."
Ever lose *your* ship, Mister?
Ever lose your mother?
Or your girl?
Your heart cracks and the weight on your back seems to push you under and you think you'll drown, but you don't.
You carry on.
Not for yourself but for the rest of the folks . . . for the family . . . the kids . . . for guys like these swimming around . . . with night coming on, no ship to come home to, and the sea a mile deep below.
But we don't want pity!
We'll come through. . . .
We'll find another ship. . . .
We'll get back. . . . Because we're *free* men, born to be on our own . . . brought up to fight on a team or alone . . . trained to *live* for our country, not to give up and die!
So bear down, Mister, now!
For every drop of blood our enemies spill . . . for every heart they break . . . for every tear shed . . . for every ship sunk . . . every man of ours lost . . . they'll pay ten times.
Bear down, Mister. . . .
So that the freedom we want . . .
The futures we want . . .
The country we want . . .
Will be there when we get back!
* * * *
The men and women at Kelvinator's plants are bearing down in 100% purchase of Victory Bonds and all-out production of weapons for victory to speed the day when our men will come back to their homes and jobs and even better futures than they had before.
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JUST as, in medieval times, the forces of right and justice so often successfully stormed tyrants' castles to free captives held within, so today we have undertaken a similar task—that of releasing the oppressed peoples of Europe from the grip of the Nazi. Time and again Hitler has referred to his "fortress Europe" and termed it "impregnable" History shows that no fortress is "impregnable" and as our armed forces scale Europe's walls and crash its gates this truth will be again revealed.

Right will always triumph in the end! But, to hasten the day of Victory, our armed forces need all the support they now can get! So, let's "put Victory first" and back our fighting men with every dollar that we have!

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